

SEPTEMBER, 1959

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

— FEATURES IN THIS EDITION —

Is Russia Taking Over The Arctics?



Fidel Castro -- In The Image Of Lenin-Marx



Let The People Choose The '60 Candidates



But The North Called It Piracy

NATIONAL REPUBLIC
A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND HONEST MAY REPAIR."

—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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FEATURED in this issue . . .

ADvanced Science is making the polar regions, the Antarctic and the Arctic, of growing world importance. Science is discovering new means for the survival of man in these heretofore uninhabited regions. Once man can exist permanently in the regions, these will become important military posts of governments. The government which establishes itself first will control the peace of the world. Russia is moving with all force to be that government, says Congressman Wint Smith, page 1.

§

THE famous minister and author, Dr. Dan W. Gilbert, page 3, warns the people of the nation that they are being robbed of their rights to express themselves of Presidential preference at the polls in primaries in many states where normally this right prevails. He calls for protest of the people to political party leaders.

§

FROM whiskers to bloody purges, abandonment of elections, reorganization of education, to "workers' militias," the confiscation of land and wealth, and to the seizure of foreign investments in Cuban industry and the picking of fights with neighbors, Fidel Castro reflects the image of Lenin and his Communist brigand of Russia, says Donald J. Wood, page 5.

§

ONE of our foremost writers, Raymond Schuessler, page 7, warns of the ebbing away of individual and property rights, citing the results of this in other countries under Communism, Socialism, Nazism and Fascism. He suggests that the people of the United States remain ever alert at the gradual slide of government regulations and acquisition of individual property.

§

IN THIS month of September, the anniversary of our Constitution, which provides for us the protection of freedom of enterprise, speech, and religion, it is well for everyone to review the past great history of what has made us tick. Lloyd and Leila Whitney offer some inspiring thoughts, page 13.

§

A GOVERNMENT and its people can be destroyed by internal forces equally as easily as by a foreign foe and sometimes by far more subtle methods. Inflation and deficit spending are as deadly weapons as guns and missiles, says Hoyt E. Ray, page 15.

§

IS SOVIET Trade A Communist Political Weapon? is asked by Wm. L. Roper, page 17. While the answer is "Yes," says Nikita Khrushchev, dictator of the Red trade combine, the writer gives other convincing facts which prove it to be so.

§

TRUE, a million or more Russians, mostly residing in Moscow, have visited the American exhibit, but few from outside of the Capital of the vast Red lands have seen it. So the Reds are playing the exhibit down as fakery, while boasting of Red progress in the fields of science, says D. R. MacDonald, page 19.

§

AAS USUAL, George W. Grupp, page 21, specialist on "Firsts" in American history, digs from the hidden archives of history, an unusual story of an important but seldom heard of event in Civil War days.

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IS RUSSIA TAKING OVER THE ARCTICS?

Red Dictator Forces are Busily Engaged in Both the Antarctic and the Arctic Regions — Some Believe These are Planned Strategic Bases from which Russia Can Strike in Unison Any Part of the World

IT IS evident that most Americans are favorably impressed by the manner in which Vice President Nixon handled his "tit for tat" arguments with the Red Dictator, Nikita Khrushchev. Khrushchev made a great deal of comment out of the fact that Nixon came to visit Russia at about the same time that the American Congress passed a Resolution asking that all Americans commemorate "Captive Nations Week" — meaning of course those nations back of the Russian Iron Curtain.

Many times in the past the Russian Communists have put on a false deceptive front to mask their real intentions — the Communists are real artists at this method because deception, fraud and deceit are taught as the ideals of all Russian diplomacy. They not only teach it, but have practiced it fervently for the past 40 years.

Let us examine a little closer the things that Nikita Khrushchev said and examine the questions that were asked Vice President Nixon in all his public appearances where his listeners and viewers had an opportunity to ask questions. Khrushchev asked it and it was asked Mr. Nixon a hundred times in mines, fac-

The Author of this article, The Honorable Wint Smith, is the Representative to Congress from the great State of Kansas. He served our country gallantly in World Wars I and II, is a noted attorney and has served the Congress for twelve years.



tories and on the street. The common question was this:

"When is the United States going to give up its foreign bases and retire to its homeland?" Then many questioners would say, "We don't maintain foreign air bases." That seemed to be the design of all questions propounded to Mr. Nixon.

The Russians are masters of long-range planning for the complete domination of the world — not only from a political nature, but to completely dominate the world with physical force. The Russians have long held the view that these two forces must work together.

Many events are taking place throughout the world which strongly portray the Russian Communist efforts to dominate the physical world by getting control of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Some Americans are aware of these efforts, but it seems that many of those in charge of our physical defense efforts seem not to be aware of this grave danger.

Let us review some past events before we take a good look at the present activities of the Russian Communists.

A few years ago the principal nations of the world designated the year 1958 as International Geophysical Year. The purpose of this was that the nations participating would pool their observations and scientific data so that the whole civilized world would have better knowledge of the physical "world in which we live." The United States participated to the fullest extent and lived up to each and every one of its commitments. Most nations had expeditions to the most unknown parts of our physical world — with special emphasis on the Antarctic.

The United States has for years been the foremost nation in exploring the Antarctic. All will remember the first Byrd expedition to the Antarctic some 30 years ago. Yet strangely enough the United States has been slow to claim any land by right of discovery. Yet by right of discovery — the age-old test of basic rights — the United States should have valid claims to



U. S. Air Force Map, Information Center, St. Louis, Mo.

Colonization of North Pole Area by Russia Followed by Installation of Missile and Rocket Bases, Would Mean Absolute Military Control Over Asia, Europe, and North America. Control of Both Poles Means World Control

two-thirds of the whole Antarctic continent. Why after all our discoveries there — are we not asserting our rights?

In view of all the new developments in space research it seems clearly self-evident that the whole Antarctic continent has become and will be a most important base — for many cogent reasons.

Many individual citizens and patriotic organizations have tried to point out the necessity of the United States acquiring strategic and vital bases in the Antarctic. As witness this Resolution passed at the Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 17-20, 1959. This Resolution reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, over a great number of years the United States has sent exploring expeditions into the Antarctic and American citizens have explored parts of the Antarctic and several foreign nations have established bases in parts of the Antarctic continent, be it

RESOLVED, that the government of the United States take steps at an early date to announce its claim of United States sovereignty over areas that have been discovered and explored by official expeditions of the United States of America and by its citizens."

The Daughters of the American Revolution at the 55th Conference in 1956, adopted this Resolution:

"WHEREAS, Antarctica has valuable reservoirs of natural resources and the United States has already explored more of this area than all of the other countries; and

"WHEREAS, The Byrd Expedition and other scientific explorations in cooperation with other nations during the International Geographical Year 1957-58 have been authorized,

RESOLVED, That the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution commend Admiral Byrd and the courageous members of his expedition with the hope that the result will be the permanent establishment of our rightful claims to this vast continent."

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States adopted a similar Resolution in 1954.

And again in 1958 the most patriotic of all organizations, whose sole aim is always to maintain and protect American sovereignty, passed this comprehensive and self-explanatory Resolution.

"WHEREAS, The Antarctic Continent was first sighted by New England sailors in 1820, and more than 75% of it has been seen by United States eyes alone; five 'Little Americas' have been established, the last one being the Weather Central for a chain of seven scientific stations set up by the United States for its International Geophysical Year, (the United Kingdom having ten stations on Palmer Peninsula and one on the main Continent, and Russia having two on the main Continent itself and one at the Magnetic South Pole, and having announced plans to fire ninety-five high altitude rockets in order to obtain weather information); and in spite of this, and contrary to the general assumption of the American citizens, the United States has staked no territorial claims at all, although the United Kingdom, Chile, Argentina, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, France and South Africa have laid claim to all but about 25% of the whole; and

"WHEREAS, Antarctica has been found to be the highest continent in the world, and many minerals are known to exist in the rocky mountainous ranges beneath deep layers of snow and ice and it is an enormous potential for not only weather observations and

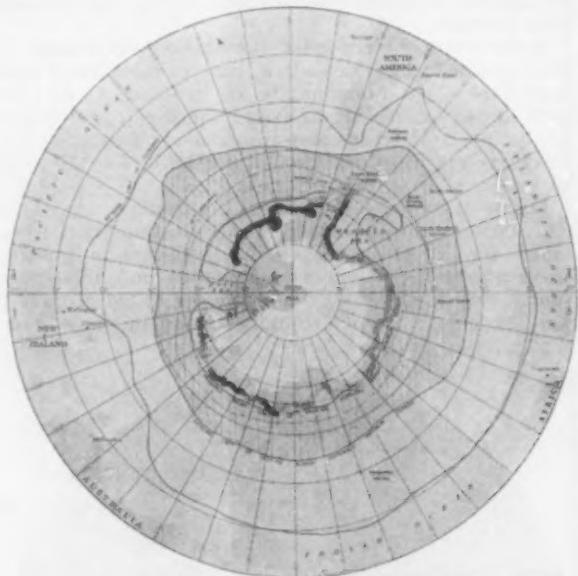
global air routes, but as a most strategic base in the coming age of ballistic missiles;

RESOLVED, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge Congress to immediately take all necessary steps to stake the claims of the United States of America in this new continent before other nations move in under the legal assumption that "Possession is nine points of the law."

A similar Resolution was passed by the District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution in January, 1959. The American Coalition of Patriotic Societies at their meeting in February, 1959, endorsed a policy of asserting our rights to part of the Antarctica.

Several times the Congress has recognized the matter of the sovereignty over the Antarctica. Senator Flanders, certainly not noted for his conservative approach to problems, made a speech on this subject in the United States Senate on March 4, 1954, and quoted in this speech a statement from David Wills, NBC Broadcaster, as follows:

"While no one lives in Antarctica, 10,000 men visit it yearly for whaling, and a land mass twice the size of the United States must have abundant minerals. The ice caps make them unworkable right now, but who



Colonization of South Pole Area by Russia, Followed by Missile and Rocket Installations, Would Mean Absolute Military Control Over South America, Africa, Middle East and Lower Asia

knows what technological progress and atomic power may make possible in the future. A couple of centuries ago when the beaten French had to choose between ceding a couple of Caribbean islands or Canada to the English, they kept the then rich islands and surrendered the unwanted colds of Canada, now a fabulously wealthy nation.

The wealth of Antarctica may some day be opened up, and America will want her share, earned by many brave and successful explorations."

In May, 1958, the President issued a statement on this subject in which he said, "We do not want the Antarctica to become the object of political conflict,"

(See ARCTICS — page 22)

LET THE PEOPLE CHOOSE '60 CANDIDATES

By DR. DAN W. GILBERT

The New Deal Elements of the Democratic Party are Using the "Favorite Son" Gimmick to Rob Voters of Clear Choice in Presidential Primaries — To Enable Top Brass to Put Over Their Own Choice

SO FAR, the preliminary skirmishing of hopefults "looking toward 1960" has brought forth a strange assortment of shrinking violets, timid pussyfooters, and Caspar Milquetoasts. That is, with the notable exception of Richard Nixon on the Republican side and Jack Kennedy on the Democrat.

Kennedy has shown an outright willingness to offer himself for the honor of Democrat standard-bearer in every state that has a "preferential presidential primary" election. As befits the Vice President, Nixon has kept mum so far, but there is every reason to believe that when he does announce his availability, he will campaign actively, encouraging his supporters to put his name before the voters in all States which have primary contests to determine the "people's choice" for each party presidential nomination.

But the other candidates, whether they are working openly or undercover, act suspiciously as though they know they are not the "people's choice," but hope to sneak into the White House via the historically famous, but often malodorous "smoke-filled" back room.

Through a couple of political stooges, the talkative Hubert Humphrey long ago trumpeted the announcement of his presidential availability. But not before he had taken the precaution, through the same political stooges, to see to it that he would not have to face the voters of his home state, Minnesota, in a primary "popularity contest" with Massachusetts' John Kennedy. Humphrey sponsors have been working overtime to figure out a way to avoid a primary clash with Kennedy in neighboring Wisconsin.

Humphrey is reputed to be a terrific campaigner, but strangely he seems to prefer to keep his campaigning ability in moth balls, until after the Democrat convention. One wonders why he feels he is honestly entitled to the Democrat nomination when his own actions disclose that, apparently, he knows he is far less popular than Kennedy with the mass of the Democrat voters.

Other high-ranking Democrat leaders go so far as to take the position that "primaries are a waste of time" and ought to be abolished. They want to defy the people's will and go back to the system of pulling the party's presidential candidate, like the magicians' nondescript rabbit, out of a top hat or brown derby in the notorious smoke-filled room.

Newspaper headlines, some weeks ago, told of a cozy huddle held by ex-President Harry Truman and aged Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn. Reporters said that Truman and Rayburn considered a list of possible candidates, crossed off those they did not particularly like, and come up with the announcement that two men, Symington of Missouri and Johnson of Texas, would be "acceptable" to the two would-be kingmakers of the party. Rayburn of course is a Texan and Truman a Missourian. The implication was that if Truman could not have his favorite Missourian, Senator Symington, as Democrat presidential candidate, he would back Rayburn's favorite Texan, and vice versa. Presumably, the voice of the people, which



Vice President Nixon Forces Depend on Primaries in 1960 to Gain Candidacy for Presidency

is supposed to be heard in the primaries, is slated to be ignored in advance.

In the Democrat primaries of 1952, Estes Kefauver swept through almost continent-wide. But when the Convention was called into session, all the "insiders" confided that poor Estes did not have a ghost of a chance. No one favored him but the people. The party big shots had a selection of their own in mind. It was then that Adlai Stevenson put on his comical "political coquette" act, saying no with his voice, but all the time working feverishly undercover, behind-the-scenes to convince everyone that he really didn't mean it. He only wanted to be coaxed some more.

As 1960 approaches, Stevenson is at it again, apparently not realizing that the American people are very weary of the kind of politician who pretends that he regards the presidency as such a lowly position that he would not think of aspiring to it, unless, of course, he is coaxed real energetically and made the object of a synthetic "draft" which makes it look as though he is making a great "sacrifice" to accept such a "call to duty." Stevenson is playing it extra coy this time, claiming he will enter no primary, he will carry on no kind of campaign. He will not lift a finger to get the nomination. If they want him to run, they will have to hand the standard-bearing honor to him on the shopworn "silver platter."

Kennedy, apparently, alone among the aspiring Democrats, has some confidence in himself and in his popularity with the people. Insiders say he is itching to get into as many primaries as possible. But the

"stop Kennedy" forces are seeking to freeze him out by the old "favorite son" technique in the major states. Most notable example of this is in California, where private but impartial polls show that Kennedy is easily the people's choice on the Democrat side. To stop Kennedy, high-tax, big-spend Governor Pat Brown is being pushed as a "favorite son." The anti-Kennedy forces know that Brown is not the "favorite" of the voters for President at all. Hence, their feverish appeals to Kennedy to keep out of the California primary, lest he show himself so rude and impolite as to let the people make known what the politicians already know: Kennedy is preferred over Brown by the mass of California Democrats.

The pushing of "favorite sons" is, of course, just a device to defeat the people's will. Oftentimes, the so-called "favorite son" is not conceited or foolish enough even to consider himself as "presidential timber." He knows he is just being used to stop someone else whom the people prefer.

In Ohio, the egregious Mike DiSalle, one of the more offensive of the bungling bureaucrats of World War II, finally got into the governor's chair on the crest of the Democrat landslide of last November. Now in a frantic block-Kennedy move, DiSalle is being used as a "favorite son" candidate whom, of course, Kennedy would not be so "discourteous" as to run against in the presidential primary. The real choice of Ohio voters is, of course, popular Senator Frank Lausche. The squeeze play of the political manipulators, who are using DiSalle as a pawn, is really against the people themselves, even more than it is against Kennedy or Lausche.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC does not necessarily favor Kennedy over other Democrat aspirants for the presidency. But we do believe in "majority rule," we do believe in the nominee being the people's choice, not the secret selection of washed-up, discredited would-be king-makers of the Truman type or veteran "horse-traders" of the Rayburn type, with a reputation for bargaining and bartering political advantages in return for concessions that benefit them selfishly or their part of the country sectionally.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC hopes that every candidate who believes himself to be qualified for the presidency will prove it by offering his qualifications to the voters in every State which has a primary contest. We hope that candidates will show enough respect and courtesy to the people to let the people pass on them in the primary elections. If this is interpreted as courtesy to political party bosses, then the candidates should not hesitate to choose to play fair and decent with the people, while refusing to play dubious or dirty politics with the old-time masters of the smoke-filled room travesties on government by the people.

The spectacle of Truman and Rayburn haughtily giving the back of their hands to the people's right to choose, and then triumphantly announcing the names of the only two men "acceptable" to them, is reminiscent of the Hitler buffoonery, when Der Führer screamed that the Nazi Reich would stand a thousand years, and then he proceeded to appoint Goering as his successor, and Rudolph Hess as Goering's successor!

The extremists among the stop-Kennedy partisans are demanding that other States follow Humphrey-dominated Minnesota in doing away with the primary entirely, thereby denying the people all opportunity to voice their choice among the candidates. In calling for the abolition of the primaries, these overwrought zealots have been quoted as saying that primaries are "eye-wash" or "hog-wash," anyway, as the case might

be. This sounds like Dictator Castro of Cuba, who announced he had "postponed" free elections, and then gave as his reason the claim that the "people always vote wrong, anyway."

On the Republican side, the stop-Nixon "moderns" so-called, frankly say that Nelson Rockefeller must duck the primaries if he is to pull another "Wendell Willkie." It will be recalled that in 1940, Wendell Willkie, another rich man from New York, who had been a long-time Socialist and then a New Deal Democrat, and finally a modern Republican, captured the Republican nomination for president. This was accomplished through a variation of the "smoke-filled" room technique. The Willkie backers packed the balconies with howlers for Wendell and thousands of telegrams rained in on the delegates at an appointed moment. In the confusion, the delegates apparently mistook the voice of the gallery mob and the rain of telegrams for the voice of the people. Willkie had run in no primary at all. But he was put across as the Republican nominee, beating out Senator Taft and Governor Dewey. The result was the sorry mock-



Pro-New Deal Democrats Buck Popular Poll of People and Drive to "Draft" Adlai Stevenson, Two-Time Loser

contest of 1940, with two like-minded internationalists, Willkie and Roosevelt, running against each other. In the sorrowful words of Charles A. Lindbergh, it gave the people about as much choice as an election with Hitler running against Goering.

If Nelson Rockefeller and his friends believe he is presidential timber, let them play fair with the people and offer himself in the primary contests. But if they "keep him under wraps," deliberately ducking any primary popularity contests with Nixon, then he, and all other candidates of that mentality, should be rejected from any serious consideration.

The people should have the dominant voice in deciding their favorite—on the Republican and on the Democrat ticket. The primaries should not only be kept and used, but they should be followed. The people's choice should prevail.

If either party ignores the pre-Convention voice of
(See PEOPLE—page 30)

CASTRO -- IN THE IMAGE OF LENIN-MARX

The Bushy-Whiskered Castro and His Followers in the Cuban Revolution Adopt the Bolshevik Whiskers and Their Methods

By DONALD J. WOOD

THE world is wondering whether Fidel Castro is a Communist. He has repeatedly denied any affiliation with the Reds, but whether he is or is not there is no question that he has many sympathies with the Russian Communist philosophy of government.

Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, and other revolutionary Communists and anarchists all wore beards. Why? It would seem that they were non-conformists, or the revolutionary beatniks of their time.

They disagreed with everything and everybody. They were arrogant towards anyone who failed fully to agree with them.

They organized a militant group of beatniks around them, armed them and fought the existing government in power, appealing to the masses that the fruits of the revolution would be given to them.

With the successful overthrow of the government, everyone was eventually dispossessed . . . a small clique came into control never to be displaced except by natural death.

The educational system was reorganized and all history rewritten. Free elections were abolished and the revolutionary power rested in a few and they became the sole political power.

This seems to be the pattern of all Communists.

At the same time a fervor for the fatherland, a nationalistic concept of government was created. Social welfare became the master plan, so that the masses would be dependent on the dictatorship for the material things of life.

Castro probably would be delighted to learn that Norman Mailer, a qualified expert, has described Castro as the ideal of the Beat Generation of our times — perfect in looks, background and goals.

The same description probably was given in their day to Marx, Lenin and Trotsky.

Cuba's No. 1 man was born August 13, 1926, of a Spanish father and an aristocratic Cuban mother. The senior Castro, a rich sugar and cattle rancher



Lenin's First Communist Cabinet Decrees Confiscation of Lands, Industry and Foreign Capital, Orders Purge of Counter-Revolutionaries

died in 1956, leaving a fortune to his six children. Lenin was born the son of a Nobleman.

A rebel since his student days in Havana, Castro, the fiery nationalist, holds three university degrees including a doctorate from Havana University. He quit school in 1947 to take part in an abortive attempt to overthrow the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic.

He went underground in 1952 when Batista came to power; on July 26, 1953, he led 200 men in a vain attack on Moncada barracks in Santiago, and spent two years in prison.

His movement received its name from this futile revolt.

Few countries have been so callously looted by her politicians as has Cuba. Since 1900, when, after the war with Spain, the United States finally left the island country to the management of her own affairs, she has been a consistent victim of corrupt and vicious leaders.

Elections were a mockery of the democratic process; some leaders, like Machado and Batista, will be remembered bitterly as both robbers and assassins. Others like Carlos Prio Socarras and Ramon Grau San Marin as plunderers of the public treasury.

On many occasions the bearded beatnik has blasted the "international imperialistic oligarchy" and has spoken out against siding with the United States in the cold war.

Recently he said:

"We will be friends of the United States only if the U. S. doesn't get in our way. We want to be friends with all nations, but cannot be with those who offend us, who insult us, and who exploit us; nor can we be sympathetic with any vested interest that tries to impose itself on the destiny of our people."

This statement was in obvious reference to the American press criticism of The Roman Colosseum atmosphere of the mass executions of Batista aides . . . and the large land-holdings of U. S. businessmen.



Karl Marx, Father of Today's Communism

It is interesting to note that the Communist newspaper "Hoy" takes up and expands on every expression of Cuban nationalism and anti-Americanism voiced by the youngest premier in the turbulent 57 year history of the Caribbean republic.

The attack on our Government is not as troublesome as his dedicated sympathy towards Communism.

Castro has said that his is not a Red revolution, it is an olive green revolution — in reference to the color of his forces' uniforms — but as the sharp-tongued columnist "Volcano" wrote in the conservative "Diario de la Marina":

"Actually, it is a watermelon revolution, green on the outside, red on the inside."

The principal aspect of Communism in many countries is to whip up anti-American sentiment. In Cuba the "Kremlin-trained Caribbean Cominform" referred to by the noted anti-Red writer and fighter, Salvador Diaz-Verson, has succeeded in stimulating this attitude.

The fiery revolutionary has refused to condemn Communism . . . has in fact legalized the Communist Party . . . and when he was in the United States declined to say whether he would take sides in a conflict between the United States and Russia.

On one occasion he said:

"Do they want us to let everyone speak but the Communists? Why should we persecute the Communists just because they are Communists? It is just like persecuting a Catholic because he is a Catholic, a Mason because he is a Mason."

President Manuel Urrutia was forced to resign last month, because he said the Communists are doing "horrible damage to Cuba . . . trying to create a second front against the United States in favor of Russia." He accused the Communists of plotting treason in Cuba and denounced the Cuban Communist organ "Hoy."

At the same time the President hand-picked by Castro in January of this year opposed Castro's revolutionary land reform program.

On his quick return from the United States, Castro replaced Urrutia with Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos, a cabinet member, who had been drafting laws and texts of the revolutionary government's decrees.

In condemning Urrutia, the fiery revolutionary chief said that the former president had blocked the progress of the revolutionary movement and had needlessly attacked Communists in the Cuban government.

Castro accused the former judge in eastern Cuba, who had once ordered Castro released from a Batista prison, of attempting to betray the revolution by assuming the role of the "champion of anti-Communism."

In a voice shaking with emotion, Castro declared in his television appearance . . .

"I am not a Communist, and neither is the revolutionary movement Communist, but we do not have to say we are anti-Communist just to fawn on foreign powers."

The strongest indictment that Cuba's newest strongman is a Communist has come from the former chief of Cuba's air force, who told a Senate Committee in Washington recently that Premier Castro is a Communist and heads a Red dictatorship.

Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, a professional soldier with a somewhat checkered career, defected from the Castro regime in June. He charged Castro is using the new government to set in motion the machinery for turning Cuba into a Communist government.

Diaz has been called a "liar, a deserter and a traitor," who has sold out to interests opposing Cuba's revolutionary program.

The former Castro aide said that Castro, in private conversations, has praised Communism and on one occasion said:

"I'm going to give this country like Russia . . ."

During his speech in Havana when he announced his return to the premiership, Castro called the U. S. senators who were present at the hearing "political simpletons . . . (who) seek to put a premium on treason."

Castro has repeatedly admitted that there are Communists in his rebel army. He said that at the time he was fighting dictator Batista, he didn't stop to examine a man's politics if he wanted to help.

Many informed Caribbean experts believe Diaz's statements, and point to Argentine-born Major Ernesto (Che) Guevara, No. 3 man in Castro's government, who long has been linked with the Communists.

Critics also claim Castro's brother and heir apparent, Raul, commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is at least friendly to the Communists, at one time attended a Youth conference behind the Iron Curtain.

Diaz told the senators that Communists who are influential members of the Castro regime include Antonio Nunez Jiminez, in charge of agrarian reform; Minister of Defense Augusto Martinez; Minister of Education Armando Hart, and political Police Chief Ramiro Valdez, and Raul's wife, the sister of a French Red.



Fidel Castro's Bearded Cuban Revolutionary Forces

Diaz added that Castro, since the revolution, has allowed Russian agents to visit Cuba . . . that Castro and his top aides use the term "comrade" when talking to each other . . . that David Salvador, a prominent labor leader, is the "top Communist" in Cuba . . . that there is a growing network of Communist recruiting and indoctrination centers for officers and men of the armed forces.

It is interesting to note that similar to the Red patterns, the word "God" has been removed from the new Cuban constitution.

The aforementioned Diaz-Verson, long an anti-Communist and president of the Inter-American Organization of Anti-Communist Journalists, had to take refuge in Miami, because of the terror against anti-Communists in Cuba.

He has bluntly charged that Cuba has a Communist government in practice, if not in name.

"To be an anti-Communist in Cuba today is to be branded a counter-revolutionary."

(See CASTRO — page 16)

ARE WE SURRENDERING OUR LIBERTIES?

By RAYMOND SCHUESSLER

SOON, when the perennial electioneering gets under way, we shall again be hearing about the threats to our "liberties." Once more, the seasonal oratory that accuses the other fellow — it is always the other fellow — of leading us down the "road to Socialism," or of depriving us of our rights through advancing the cause of "privilege" — will sound through the land.

Campaign oratory? Yes. But neither to Americans, nor to anyone else, are liberties eternally guaranteed. Peoples who wanted their liberties as much as we want them have lost them. Events and an inability to interpret them, cost them their freedoms.

Could it happen here?

Recently, Calvin B. Hoover, Professor of Economics at Duke University, and onetime President of the American Economic Association, took a hard look at the question. He was in Russia in the early years of the revolution there, and in Germany as Hitler took over. He was an economic adviser to the United States Government and has written authoritative volumes on these countries.

His answer?

While acknowledging that the odds, as we currently see them, are against it — he says, in effect: "Yes — it could happen here."

Hoover points out that *the individual's right to own private property is the basic institution of capitalism*. The emphasis on property rights, fortified by codes and decrees, is a force which keeps separate the political powers and economic activities of a capitalist state.

The result is, in effect, a sharp reduction in the area of the sovereign force and a lessening of the arbitrary character of State power.

True, our Constitution, with its Bill of Rights, separation of powers, two-chamber legislature, division of power between the National Government and the States is a further limitation.

However, since our Government had not asserted control over the economy, production became the responsibility of individual entrepreneurs. In theory, they had to serve the consumer interest — that is, provide a product or service the public would be willing to buy — in order to stay in business.

Somewhat later, with the gradual rise in power of corporations, the State felt it necessary to curb this



"The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments into one and this to create, whatever form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position."

— George Washington, 1796

The Insidious Inroads of Socialism May Begin with "Regulation" of Property, but the End is "Regimentation" of the Individual!

power. By licensing, by regulation, by antitrust laws and other measures, the Government built up the capacity of individuals to cope with overwhelming corporate power.

The *laissez faire* theory gave way to antitrust legislation, the New Deal, minimum wage, social security, encouragement of labor unions' power, and similar developments. So far, in fact, did the wheel turn that the feeling has arisen that unions, for one, may have gone too far. Indeed, legislation such as the Taft-Hartley Act attempted to halt this.

Now unscrupulous individuals, gaining excessive power in some labor unions, may result in curtailment of such abuses.

This "balance of power" has, in effect, given resiliency and continuity to the capitalist system. For, once the line between State power and private property breaks down — well, look at Russia and China.

Theoretical foundation for the overthrow of capitalism there lay in the establishment of a dictatorship "of the proletariat." But it is sheer nonsense to speak of dictatorship by multitudes.

In a political entity, management of the State must always be delegated to a few. How this transpires is best told by a Communist himself, Milovan Djilas, in his book, "The New Class." He points out that the top bureaucracy of a Communist state, although seizing power in the name of the proletariat, in effect draws its income and power from the property of the State.

The consequences are inescapable. In contrast to the division of powers in a capitalistic system, producing workers under Communism have even less control over disposition of state income than does the worker in a capitalistic society. The power over the productive process makes the individual completely subordinate to State demands.

The result is, inevitably, a dictatorship by one man or a few. And, since such a chief will not allow himself to be voted out of office, he will rely upon police power to maintain his rule.

Hoover has further pointed out that dictators are driven by an almost inescapable logic to the use of terror to maintain themselves in power. Without the employment of the death penalty, no dictator is likely to be able to hold power.

Thus, every challenge to government authority, however justified, runs up against brutal force. The individual is allowed the same liberties as, one might say, a dog on a chain. Thus far and no further!

Since the industrial crisis of the 1930's revealed the serious weakness, if not some injustices, of capitalism — the increased role of the State has been marked. But this larger role does not appear to have diminished personal liberty, as yet.

Most of the actions which are now controlled represent loss of "business" liberties rather than *personal*. Individual freedoms, as such, have not been seriously curtailed; nor rights trespassed. The changes, important as they were, were stopped far short of full control of the economy.

The continued existence of countless individually-

owned businesses and small corporations contributes immeasurably to the growth and operation of our economic system.

But the tendency to increased participation in the economy by the State may hold dangers. To quote further—"Whether the movement towards 'statization' can be permanently halted short of the danger zone where liberty begins to be seriously curtailed, remains uncertain; since, unfortunately, the limits are nowhere sharply defined."

The extension of State economic intervention and controls could conceivably impinge on what we today consider individual rights in the guise of social or economic benefits. Most nations that have turned to full State control did so for increased economic or political advantage, often consciously or unconsciously overlooking the fact that they were giving up their liberties.

The further extension of State control and intervention is, Hoover notes, "no doubt inevitable," but "the maintenance of personal liberty will turn upon whether or not these extensions in the powers of the State can be restricted to those which are truly necessary."

He also points out that as a bureaucracy grows it is important that political techniques be evolved for maintaining *popular* control over it. Likewise, our economic system must be organized and operated in ways that will not be inimical to personal liberty and will avoid exploitation of the individual—thus relieving the State of any need to intervene.

Dr. Hoover ends on this note: "We may conclude that the development of acceptable relations between the economy, liberty and the State clearly depends upon the evolution of the institutions of modern capitalism. Whether this evolution can be so guided that the role of the State remains below the critical level where the tyrant and his bureaucracy take over, depends largely upon whether those who supply the guidance are endowed with the sometimes contradictory traits of toughmindedness, goodwill and responsibility."

Thus, phrases like "education of the electorate" and "getting out the vote" are no longer catch-words based on abstract ideals. To over-simplify it, knowing whom you are voting for, and what, and why, is our only bulwark against loss of our freedoms.

A Call To The Governors —

"We know that the heavy-handed centralization, the loss of local responsibility, leads to the loss of local authority and finally of individual freedom."

— President Eisenhower
August 3, 1959



IT HAPPENED IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1787

By WALTER S. STEELE

IN THIS month of September, and on a particular day, the seventeenth, this date set aside by authorities, we celebrate, or should do so, the 172nd year of our Constitutional form of Government.

From thirteen struggling colonies, loosely tied together in a federation, bleeding yet from a war for freedom, debt ridden and somewhat disorganized, the people of these colonies, now states, who had suffered equally, but thought for the most part alike, were seeking a new form of government with freedom and limited authority.

They were determined men and women who had given of their all in a war against suppression, they were in that year of 1787 still as determined that these sacrifices must not have been in vain, so their representatives met for many weeks, enduring the heat and humidity, swarming flies that stung to their innermost flesh, mosquitos and above all irate tempers that often go with deep thought and sincere efforts among large groups determined to make no errors in such a great venture, that of creating a plan of government that would guide, not order; protect, not persecute; encourage the labor and thrift, not discourage or regiment, the masses who were to live under that government.

It was a most important and difficult task that laid before them. They explored all previous forms of government in history, and the outcome, they would have none of them, they would have instead, if they could but so conceive one, an entirely new form of government. To adopt an untried plan of government

was a chance that many were hesitant in taking. They realized that if their plan did not work, then the Revolution was in vain, for foreign powers were not yet convinced that they had entirely loosed their hold over America. They laid in wait, convinced that with a post-war depression, debts, and divisions among the people over what form of government should be adopted, there would in time occur a collapse and a reaction to the revolution.

As the delegates to the Constitutional Convention struggled from day to day, and week to week, some of them returning to their homes in hopelessness, Benjamin Franklin arose to suggest a new approach. He called on the delegates to petition God, Almighty, to help guide them and to give them renewed fortitude. Franklin's appeal has gone down in history, even though not in history textbooks, as the move that in reality broke the deadlock among the delegates, gave them humility, renewed courage and vision, finally bringing forth what is now our Constitution, the new plan of government, true, slightly amended as time has passed, but in most respects the same Constitution that was finally adopted by a sufficient number of delegates (a majority) to bring about our present form of government.

From those thirteen struggling states, and a people which were struggling to make their own way, has come our fifty-state nation of 1959, with a mass population of some 180 millions of people and a self-sufficient people and government, recognized now as not

(See PHILADELPHIA — page 30)

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic

Will Red Flag Of Atheist Communism Fly In U.S.A.?

"War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard-of concessions. The Capitalistic countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fists."—(Dimitry A. Manuilsky, speaking at the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow, 1930, and in 1949 head of the U. N. Security Council)

A corridor of red flags bearing the yellow hammer and sickle of the Communist conspiracy if present plans are carried out, will extend from the White House to the U. S. Capitol, and be displayed elsewhere in the United States in six or more leading cities to be visited by the Red Premier and Dictator of Russia, Nikita S. Khrushchev, on his tour of this country this month.

This is the first time in the history of our Country, except at the Embassy, Consular offices and U.N., that the symbol of Communism has been officially permitted to be displayed. The State Department says this is merely in line with the usual practice on the occasion of visits of top officials of foreign countries.

Not even in New Deal days when the Communists of Russia achieved their great triumph, that of gaining U.S.A. diplomatic recognition through the efforts



Ex-Communist Frank S. Meyer, Woodstock, N. Y., Tells House Committee on Un-American Activities of His and Others' Communist Teachings at N.Y.C. Red School

of Litvinov, who masterminded the affair, have Red flags been displayed in the United States.

In the past Red flags have been planted here or there either as a ruse or by American Reds and in these instances they were torn down and burned by insulted American citizens.

Washington now reveals, however, that the hammer and sickle flag will be generously displayed in respect to the World conspirator and Ukrainian and Budapest bloodletter, Nikita Khrushchev.

The flag of the United States is looked to and honored for what it represents. So it is that we look upon the Red flag — for what it represents — the banner and symbolism of atheistic Communism, of brutality, of enslavement, of bloodshed and of world conspiracy.

Were the streets of Moscow and other cities lined with flags of the United States when Vice President Nixon visited there? Photographs and news stories do not so indicate. Yet he is the elected representative of the American people, while Nikita Khrushchev is not President, but a self-imposed dictator over the Russian people and indirectly over those of the Iron Curtain puppet countries.

Red World Youth Festival Unmasked

The Communist-controlled Seventh World Youth Festival which recently closed in Vienna fell flat on its face, producing so many complications for the Reds they will probably think a long time again before they ever hold another so-called youth "Festival" outside the Iron Curtain.

This year's "Festival" was anything but onesided because many of the free world youth attending the convention dared to stand up and openly refute many of the Red propaganda lies about a more "glorious world" under the rule of the hammer and sickle.



Leon Josephson, alias Bernard Hirshfield, Communist, Takes Fifth Amendment Before House Committee on Un-American Activities as He is Questioned on Communist Teachings at Red School, N. Y. C.

There was so much confusion, and so much discrediting of Communist claims that many neutrals will now look with suspicion on any future move by the Red governments. Then too, the Russians and their Satellite youth had to divert some of their energies in keeping a noose around the necks of some of their own delegates to the Festival to keep them from defecting.

The Communist propaganda sheets and particularly the English edition of the Trud sponsored magazine, "New Times," painted colorful pictures of the scheduled events — many of which never took place because of the wide dissension at the Festival.

The "New Times" said of the Vienna Festival, "The important thing is that it will pursue the aim of giving young men and women every opportunity to meet and freely exchange views, to take advantage of the friendly talks, debates, and other activities — wherever they may take place: at a dance, in the theater or at the stadium — to learn more of each other and to become real friends."

In actual life the picture wasn't so rosy, because many of the non-Communist countries' delegates to the Festival charged that the Reds locked them out of numerous functions and discussion Seminars.

Many of the 347 Americans attending the Festival joined other free world participants in declaring that the Red Festival promoters deliberately barred them from discussion meetings to prevent their entry into the discussions involving western democracy versus Communism. When they tried to get into certain seminars they were told by the Red Festival bosses that all reservations were taken.

It developed that in order to fill the seats the Communists were secretly importing bus loads of Hungarians and Czechs to fill the seats.

A split in the American delegation contributed to the widespread distrust of the Red direction of the Festival, which dissension increased as time went on. Paul Robeson, Jr., son of the American Negro singer who warbles unending praise of the Communist way of life, started out as head of the American delegation. His lieutenants included Marvin Markman, 20, of New York City, onetime head of a Marxist study group at City College in New York; Alan McGowan, 23, student at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and Althea Sims, of New York.

Over half of the American delegation deserted the leadership, charging it was following the Moscow line.

One of the original groups to boycott the Robeson leadership was a Chicago contingent. It was joined



New Delhi Indians Demonstrate at Chinese Embassy Against Red Aggression and Butchery in Tibet, Call for "Death to Chou En-Lai"

by others and Malcolm Rivkin, of Cambridge, Mass., was elected temporary chairman. Rivkin was told by the dictators of the Red Festival that his group had no rights, as a separate unit from the Robeson clique, and that Rivkin's election was illegal.

On many occasions strong-arm tactics were resorted to against the anti-Communist elements in the American group. For the most part attacks on the Americans were inspired by Jean Garcia, French Communist secretary general of the Festival Committee. Italian and Austrian Red henchmen assisted in conniving against the Americans. Garcia told the revolting Americans they had no right to stage a meeting, and had no right to speak to newspaper correspondents within the Festival grounds. Garcia made bold to attempt to push Rivkin off the platform during one session.

From the very start the Festival was marked by violent arguments and frequent street fighting between Communists and anti-Communists. Other youth of the free world shared honors with the Americans in proclaiming their side of the story.

Early in the Festival the anti-Communists resorted to the use of a sound truck as an adjunct to their distribution of literature. They were rushed by Red hoodlums and when Vienna police tried to protect the truck, the Reds then attacked the police.

Wherever they could gain an entrance, the free world youth entered the seminars and engaged the speakers in debate or asked them embarrassing questions.

If the Russians didn't like a Free World delegate, they simply ordered their strong-arm "guards" (Commissars) to seize his credentials. Such was the case of Willy Ruff, a 27-year-old musician of New Haven, Conn. He finally walked out on the Festival in protest to what he called "secret police-style interrogation". Ruff had been issued credentials by a New York Festival Committee. Red "Guards" refused to recognize the credentials so he proceeded to obtain another. When he attempted to talk to a group of Africans and Asians "about music," the Red "guards" (Commissars) challenged his freshly issued credentials. Americans and others began to mill around as the argument progressed and as Ruff backed off to take a picture of the Red guards and the crowd, the Red "guards" seized him, broke his camera and hauled him before a Festival committee where he said he was given the "secret police-style interrogation."

Trouble for the Reds didn't all come from the
(See ENEMY — page 23)



William Starr Arrives in New York After Serving Prison Term in West Germany, for Kidnapping West Berlin Intelligence Officer and Delivering Him to Soviet Agents

EDITORIALS

Greet Khrushchev With Silence!

OUR Chief Executive has spoken. In good faith and in the hope of world peace, President Eisenhower—to whom we have entrusted the conduct of our foreign affairs—has decided that it is essential to invite Nikita Khrushchev, Premier of the U.S.S.R., to the United States.

It is believed by the authorities—and by our Allies—that if Khrushchev travels through the United States, seeing our industrial and agricultural strength, and how our free people produce and how they live, that he will be encouraged to hesitate somewhat in taunting us with his sword-rattling and might decide to let the world live in peace.

In our opinion that is but wishful thinking. We remember that Trotsky knew the United States, and yet, when departing our shores to join in the Bolshevik blood-bath with Lenin, he urged his American comrades here to lay the groundwork for a Revolution.

Communists, by the very nature of their belief, are not peace-loving individuals. Their road to power has been drenched with blood and strewn with corpses, both of the peoples they have conquered and of their own followers. They do not change their ways, nor can they do so in so long as they continue their quest for world domination.

Certainly Khrushchev has in no way indicated that he intends to digress from the master plan of Lenin. From time to time they have thrown out a smoke-screen of slogans such as "peaceful co-existence," but their goal has at all times been to move forward by "liberation" armies, stirring up revolutions within other countries, and then seizing power. That was how they took over the satellite states. That is how they are now striving for mastery in Viet Nam, Iraq, Laos, Tibet, and currently in various parts of India, if not on our very own doorstep, the Caribbean.

In our estimation, the invitation to Khrushchev can best be likened to a law-abiding citizen inviting a gangster such as Al Capone, into one's home, hoping to reform the gangster by such friendliness. Appeasement, as the world learned when Chamberlain made his bargain for "peace in our time" with Hitler, is a one-way street for the aggressor—and a dead-end street for the appeaser.

The analogy is even more complete when one considers the history of Nikita Khrushchev all the way from his brutal purges of thousands of his fellow Ukrainians, including his first wife, through his rise as the chief errand boy for Stalin, and his continued "liquidation" by firing squad and exile of his close associates since then, and finally as he felt it beneficial, his attack on his dead master Stalin, whom he had so freely served in his bloodfests.

But the decision has been made. And Americans must make the best of it. Americans do not attack or insult guests, whoever they are—but they can most properly ignore a dictator, particularly one whose hands are so red with the blood of Ukrainians, Hungarians, Poles, Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians—and so on down the line of the satellites.

The people can line the streets in absolute silence, letting Khrushchev's Communist Party "comrades" and the "fellow-travelers" in our country do all the shouting and the cheering. The idea may be similar to that of Gandhi's passive resistance, but it also will

serve to show who are the Americans who approve Red dictatorships, slave labor camps, mass removals of people, genocide, aggression. Indeed, the receptions accorded Khrushchev could do far more to put the finger on un-Americans than any Congressional Committee could determine in a year of investigation.

Banners should be left at home. No militant demonstrations should be staged. Dead silence should be the order of each day that the Red Dictator Nikita Khrushchev spends in our country. Let him see definitely that we are an industrious, a free and a peace-loving people who want none of his "Soviet of America" theories thrust on us, and as people who will not cheer a man who above anyone else, is responsible for the cold war of today, and for the threat of another world war for tomorrow.

He will see our industrial might and the might of freedom. Let him not discount that might. Let him not gain the impression that by receiving him that we think he is a great man, representing a government we honor. If that should happen, he will become so cocky that his demands will soar—and a threat of war burgeon ever darker.

He will make propaganda of his trip back home in his kept press and over his kept air waves. But let Americans give him neither cause to rave against us or brag of himself as a conquering hero.

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The Shoe That Fit Khrushchev

IT WAS hot in July, and many Americans were away from town on vacations. How many of them realized that the third week in July had been set aside by Congress as "Captive Nations' Week"? How many of them read President Eisenhower's proclamation of July 17th?

How many really were concerned about it? Precious few—until on the arrival of Vice President Nixon in Moscow, Khrushchev began to yelp that he had been grossly insulted, and thereby proved that the shoe fit him.

What most annoyed him was the following paragraph:

"Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Viet Nam, and others;"

Now he has known for years that this was the thinking of the American people and our government. We have never recognized his Soviet's bold aggression against the Baltic countries when he was an ally of Hitler, and therefore have never recognized their present governments as true ones. We do not recognize Red China, or North Korea. So why should Khrushchev suddenly grow so indignant?

For one simple reason. He has been referring to the countries of the Middle East who are not under his thumb, as "captive nations"—"captive to American dollar diplomacy."

He has been instigating revolutions in Africa against

"colonial oppression," ignoring the fact that they have enjoyed far wider freedom than the Red-enslaved people and that they are rapidly being given complete free status, which cannot be said of the Red-controlled countries.

He has inveighed against all nations in Latin America who have anti-Communist governments and has said they were "captive to the United States."

He resents the use of this phrase to describe the nations the Communists have taken over, and where they have installed Communist dictatorships, kept in power not by free elections, but by Soviet guns and tanks.

Of course his tirade was immediately echoed by the satellite puppet regimes, worded along strangely similar lines.

One of the most vehement explosions came from the Soviet's eastern partner—Red China. And, as has happened so many times before, the Red Chinese broadcast went a step further and outlined the Communist plan. They said:

"Obviously this is the U. S. imperialists' attempt to jeopardize the sacred sovereignty of the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union *over their own territories* and to interfere with the internal affairs of the two countries."

In short, a country that goes Communist becomes part of the Soviet or Red Chinese territory.

What better proof could there be that the shoe fits!

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Revolt At The World Youth Festival

THE Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna has now come to an end. And this time it wasn't exactly the way the Communists had figured it would be. At least they were not able to strangle *all* of the opposition, judging from the hysterical cries of "Western sabotage" that stemmed from the Communist nations.

What apparently happened was that the youngsters, who having found that all the pre-festival propaganda of its being a cultural affair and about letting the youths meet to become friends, and about offering an opportunity for youth to have its say about the problems of the world, was nothing more nor less than talk, decided that they would have their say, regardless.

The Austrian anti-Communist youth—who knew at first hand what had happened to the Hungarian youth—saw to it that no one could be in any doubt as to the fact that the Communists controlled the big show. In this task they were aided by the youth from West Germany, who also knew the score.

The American youths present were divided. The Communists in their midst attempted to claim that those who were not Communist were not real delegates. But they were not able to stop their fellow-Americans from speaking out against the Communist domination of the affair.

Red officials in charge of the Festival finally cancelled most of the scheduled social gatherings, and kept their delegates under guard—after three had asked for political asylum from Austria. It is interesting to note that the three were from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Evidently life in these "captive nations" is not as Edenic as their government spokesmen would have the outside world believe.

While we are not in favor of impressionable youth attending indoctrination meetings of Communist-controlled youth organizations, still it is most gratifying to see that many of the youth themselves are in revolt

against oppressive methods on the part of the Communists.

The Youth Groups, like the other fronts, are all part of the Soviet plan to draw in the unwary or the ignorant. It is frightening at times to see how many people apparently accept the high-sounding labels on the Communist propaganda package, with never a thought of examining the poisonous contents.

Therefore, it is particularly pleasing to note that many young people are beginning to see what is really what.

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What About The Foreign Aid Mess?

THERE is not much satisfaction in saying "I told you so" when it is something that so vitally affects this country as does Foreign Aid.

For years the NATIONAL REPUBLIC has asked for a re-evaluation of the whole foreign aid program, and has urged that it be put on a business-like basis and on a schedule of gradual reductions. But it has been a "voice crying in the wilderness."

The recent exposure of the situation in Viet-Nam is nothing new. It could probably be duplicated in many places throughout the world. It is all an aftermath of an intensive give-away program, organized by starry-eyed idealists who sincerely wanted to help, but who knew little or next to nothing of the people they intended to assist. It was instrumented by equally vague and often untrained personnel. And the control was never applied on a business-like basis.

One of our greatest handicaps in foreign relations, whether in aid or elsewhere, has been that we have used man-power available, rather than manpower specially trained for the job.

Of course, high-grade business executives can rarely afford to take such jobs at the rates the Government pays. When they do, there is generally some reason for it—which may not always work out to the nation's advantage. Furthermore, when we do get a good man, he is apt to find himself so hamstrung by critics, who want "well enough let alone," that he gives up in frustration.

One wonders why there could not be a training course that would assure practical workers for such jobs. One business house with many foreign interests, picks promising junior executives and then sends them—with their wives—to a country, to learn the language and customs, and to work at average jobs, not for the company, for a year. In this way they find out how well they can adapt themselves to foreign customs.

Wouldn't such a plan assure us of more competent foreign representatives? And if this foreign aid is to continue until the world is freed from the menace of Communism, we had better get started preparing the next generation to do the work.

In the meantime, it seems to us that some good business-like bookkeeping is in order and that the spenders should publicly account to the elected Representatives of the people in Congress not to appointees who in the midst of a mess attempt to cover it up.

"I have strongly opposed Khrushchev's coming to this country. I am still strongly opposed. I can foresee no good resulting from this visit. I fear his presence here will further soften some of our more complacent citizens, and discourage and dishearten people in Communist captivity as well as our free-world allies."

— SENATOR STYLES BRIDGES

'YOU HAVE A REPUBLIC--IF YOU CAN KEEP IT'

**During This Month in which We Celebrate Constitution Day,
Everyone Would Do Well to Ponder Over the Trends Away
From It and Decide Whether Federal Encroachments are not
Losing For You Your Future Freedom**

THE American people had a father—a wise man, a loving man, a thoughtful man. But for his sex, he might well have been called the mother of the American Republic, for he it was who cherished the nation in its inception; who delivered it in the travail of Valley Forge; and who carefully and steadfastly watched over its first uncertain footsteps.

Fortunately, we do not have to accept the appraisal of George Washington by historians, old or recent. All that is needed is to read and ponder his "Farewell Address to the American People" to understand the reason he has been called "The Father of His Country" and "the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life."

There came a time when, wearied with his long years of public service, he yearned for the quiet beauty and harmony of Mount Vernon. He was cognizant, too, of the danger to free government of an "exalting of the leader," and of too long a tenure in office by one man as president of the United States.

But before withdrawing from public life, he felt he must warn the American people of the pitfalls that lay ahead of the Republic, and point out the safeguards that must be maintained, if personal freedom was to be preserved. He clearly designated who and what the enemies of the American government would be, and up until this generation, the American citizen has revered Mr. Washington and followed his advice.

But our present generation was the recipient of a lot of so-called "liberal" education, and decided that because man could circle the globe in hours instead of months, and communicate almost instantaneously with someone on the opposite side of the world, the Constitution of the United States must necessarily be outmoded and obsolete.

Enamoured with their higher learning, their atom bombs, their television sets, and enthralled with their basement bars, their bathrooms, their radios, their aeroplanes and their automobiles, this generation of Americans became sadly confused. How otherwise could they have been convinced that sound principles and moral virtues ever become outmoded? Material things and mechanical devices, yes; but spiritual truth and basic principle, never!

Who would contend, for instance, that the passage of five thousand years has outmoded the principles of moral conduct which Moses outlined in the Ten Commandments? Nor is there anything about an atom bomb, or a television set which makes obsolete the simple truths elucidated by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount!

Our American Constitution was established on sound, basic principles intended specifically and especially to preserve for the individual, his freedom, his property, and his children's welfare; and the passage of a mere one hundred and fifty years has not outmoded this charter of personal liberty established by Washington and the founding fathers.

There are those today who firmly, and with good

By LLOYD and LEILA WHITNEY

reason, believe the American Republic has already been destroyed. It is probably much, much later than any of us think. But a review of Washington's advice will serve to show just how we were betrayed into surrendering the liberties of those we love most—the children of today—the American citizen of tomorrow.

For the preservation of the American Republic, we were warned by George Washington—*To preserve the unity of our people*. We were to frown upon any and all efforts to alienate one group from another. We were not to be divided geographically into sections—north, south, east and west; nor into classes or factions, such as labor, capital, farmers, etc. We were always to remain Americans all!

"You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

We were cautioned—*To avoid overgrown military establishments*. Such military establishments under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty,

THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEBT

"I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared—To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt—We must make our choice between economy and liberty or profusion and servitude—

"If we run into such debts, we must be taxed in our meat and drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements—If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy."

but they "are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty." We were not to neglect, however, to provide adequate protection for our people.

We were cautioned—*To avoid artful minorities and dangerous factions*. These we were to regard with suspicion.

"They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community";—

"However combinations or associations of the

above descriptions may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reigns of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

We were cautioned — *To watchfully preserve the integrity of the Three Branches of our Government* — the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. We were to permit no encroachments of the functions of one branch upon another. To preserve these separate divisions of the government was as necessary as to institute them, said Washington.

"The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments into one, and thus to create whatever the form of government, a real despotism."

We were advised — *To encourage Religion and Morality among our people*. No patriot, said Washington, would subvert these great pillars of human happiness. You could not destroy religion, and maintain morality. Nor could you have popular government without virtue and morality; nor could you maintain the dignity of your courts, without the sanctity of the religious oath.

We were advised — *To promote education among the people*. If the government was to be entrusted to the people, it then became highly essential that public opinion should be enlightened, and the people taught to think. To this end, we were to promote institutions for the diffusion of knowledge.

We were cautioned — *To cherish public credit*. We were to avoid the accumulation of debt by shunning occasions of expense, and using it as sparingly as possible. We were not to ungenerously pass on to our children the burdens of our own debts, which we, ourselves, ought to bear.

While the responsibility for keeping the nation solvent rested with the Congress, we as a people were to cooperate by not making unnecessary demands upon the public treasury for largess of any kind.

"As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit."

"Towards the payment of debts, there must be revenue; that to have revenue, there must be taxes; that no taxes can ever be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant."

We were cautioned — *To be constantly alert to "the insidious wiles of foreign influence*, since history proves that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government." To this end, we were to observe good faith and justice towards all nations. We were to cultivate peace and harmony with them. We were to avoid violent antipathies towards some nations, and passionate attachments for others.

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the cause of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.

Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities."

We were to avoid asking favors of foreign governments, or extending favors to foreign governments, lest we be "reproached with ingratitude for not giving more."

Is it any wonder that those who sought to despoil the Republic, were anxious that we should forget these instructions and warnings of George Washington? Is it any wonder that they derisively speak of this great American patriot? They do not want us to remember, lest remembering, we should act!

It was Washington's hope that we should make our Republic such an example of free government, and such a blessing to the great mass of people, that all the nations of the world would eventually choose to follow the same pattern of government.

"That the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, the adoption of every nation, which is yet a stranger to it."

You ask, "How did the American people get so far down the road of National Socialism?" The answer is simple. They forgot the advice of George Washington for the preservation of their Republic.

And how, you ask, shall we get back on the broad highway of our own American form of government? The answer is again simple. — By rededicating ourselves to the norm, the mores, the ideals of these principles of George Washington for maintaining free government, and then tackling our various problems and working them out from there, for of you and me it shall be written, that we nobly saved or meanly lost "The last best hope of earth."

A CALL TO AMERICAN PATRIOTS — Don't Forget!

Constitution Day
September 17

Display the American Flag —
Attend Celebrations — Including
Constitution Day Convention
LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
September 19-20

To Form a United Front Against Communism
In The U.S.A.

—o—
Celebrate —

United States Day
Oct. 23, 1959
Display the American Flag
Help Organize and Attend Local Gatherings

FOREIGN AID DEMANDS A QUID PRO QUO

Let's Have a Business-Like Approach to the Question of Foreign Aid and Ensure that it is Used to Further Our National Security

THE American Economic System began with the Plymouth Colony. There, for the first two years, all food grown in the colony went into a central warehouse. Equal shares were doled out and starvation threatened. Then each family was given full rights to all it produced, and the colony began to flourish.

Our "system of free enterprise" was founded on the idea that government should never do for the people what they can do for themselves. A dominant ideology today is faith in the welfare state, and a belief that government can perform services better than individuals themselves; hence self-reliance and saving for the future withers.

As Senator Byrd said, "The Federal Government of the United States cannot now pay its bills except by increasing debt and inflation. Revenue at present tax rates does not meet our commitments.

"Interest on the Federal debt is taking approximately one tenth of all taxes collected.

"Chronic inflation has reduced the purchasing power of our money 52 per cent. The American dollar is now worth only 48 cents in purchasing power by the 1939 index.

"Inflation destroys fixed incomes, provident investment, prudent business, sound financing, national security and republican government."

Continuing, Senator Byrd said that he concedes the necessity for deficits in extreme emergencies, but that in its first 150 years America met her emergencies and then promptly restored sound financing, balanced the budget and began paying off debt.

Foreign aid has been a tremendously expensive weapon in maintaining the freedom of the United States. Economic Aid to be effective must be without any "giveaway" feature, and the money must be spent by those only who are technically capable and not internationally sentimentalists. Further, funds should be allocated only where private funds, either local or foreign cannot reasonably do the job. This leaves out the self-centered politician and internationalist or one-world advocates, as administrators of foreign aid supplied by the United States Government, and enables us to make it truly an aid measure, not a continuing subsidy.

It is idle to contrast with aid to Asia the mass aid under the Marshall plan we supplied Europe, because the latter countries are industrialized and enjoy a relatively high standard of living. The Middle and Far East has no concept of individual liberty, and the people are largely pauperized and ignorant. State Socialism in various forms generally prevails. Government, officials such as they are, do not recognize the costs included in operating a state-owned business. They don't understand free enterprise. Lack of education and technical experience generally prevail in these countries.

It would seem to be just good sense to carefully scrutinize every request or proposal for aid in terms of its feasibility and the fiscal responsibility of those who propose the aid.

Altruistic groups have infiltrated the International Cooperation Administration, and by their activity have

By HOYT E.
RAY

endangered, if not corrupted the original purpose of our foreign-aid program.

Another group seeks to have increasingly aid money donated to the United Nations agencies where the United States has only one vote but contributes a generous one-third of the funds. The simple and direct answer to this movement is that in no wise does our generous contribution to the United Nations aid program increase the security of the United States.

Not only is our contribution to the United Nations technical program larger than that of any other nation, but our dollars may be spent around the world, whereas some of the countries, including the Soviet, contribute only their own currencies which may be spent only in the issuing nation. This places us at the extremely disadvantageous position of using our dollars to pay experts or technicians from any part of the world; while the Soviet money hires only Soviet

Foreign aid to rehabilitate the dispossessed masses of the war-torn world was necessary in the post-war period. Foreign aid today, a decade later, has become a vehicle of job exportation. It, with the Reciprocal Tariff, creates unemployment in the United States through low-priced imports, and creates jobs abroad by increasing production abroad for exportation to the United States domestic market. The American pays twice; taxes for foreign aid, and for unemployment benefits at home, while our exports dwindle and unemployment endangers our economy.

experts, and for this we are repaid by hatred such as we find has exploded in Iraq, Laos and elsewhere.

Why not divorce the administrations' foreign aid or financial assistance organizations, and center exclusive control in a Board of experienced business executives who are proud of being Americans and have no disposition to try to force our customs and political concepts on the Asiatics, who have never known private enterprise? Having so separated administration from politics we may eventually hope that private investment can carry the whole load, with perhaps some loans from the World Bank, which should have a Directorate of business men, not careerists.

We could thus strive to have a minimum of government interference with the governments of other nations, and permit a freedom of private decision on advisability of granting particular requests for financial assistance.

Nobody can rightly complain that our self interest does not justify arming needy soldiers to fight for us, as say the Turks, or supply us with an air base in North Africa, as say Libya. On the other hand how

can aid be justified for use in the Middle and Far East to increase production capacity faster than it can be utilized and technical skills learned? The road to economic health for the Asiatics is not through United States charity.

People act on the basis of ideas they hold. It is the individual choices and actions of countless persons, considered together and interpreted, that make up the big movements, trends, and changes of history. One idea that has gained wide popularity is the belief that government can be an agent for positive good.

Although largely credited to Marx, this idea preceded him by many years. The Mercantilists, for instance favored using the power of government to control world trade. Before the Industrial Revolution, the British government supported the price of wheat and paid subsidies to encourage exports. All one needs to know, to understand why we have a "socialistic" government, is that too few people have an appreciation of the function of the free market and open competition.

What the people, who want to do positive good by passing added laws, do not see, is that government interferences with the free interplay of individual actions on the market, worsens, rather than improves, the situation.

It is axiomatic that government is wasteful and inefficient. This condition is inevitable because there is no competition to require efficiency for survival. However, the manner in which we conduct our foreign economic activities seriously aggravates the situation.

Many government officials have come to expect the Federal treasury to supply the solution for all of our problems. Private enterprise in the international field is viewed by many with suspicion and often outright hostility. Also, all too often the average United States ambassador, eager for the good will of the country to which he is accredited, is unwilling to fight for the cause of private capital. It is so much easier and more "popular" to offer a grant or loan from some United States Agency.

Congress has the responsibility to be responsible and this cannot be delegated. The \$4 billion appropriation requested this year of Congress for foreign aid is further evidence that the deficit spenders, featherbedders, and do-gooders, once again have sold the administration. How long can a tolerant public afford this luxury, with the tax dollar ever shrinking?

President Truman, at the birth of peace-time foreign aid, said the Marshall Plan would be limited to 4 years at a cost of \$15 billion. Foreign aid is now more than a decade old and has exceeded 50 billion for so-called economic aid. Our experience in Laos and Viet-Nam are indictments of the foreign aid program, that our representatives are afraid to honestly answer to an outraged public.

An individual who contracts unnecessary debts which he then knows he will not be able to pay within his lifetime, is imprudent, irresponsible and immoral. His family would soon be in financial difficulties. The same economic laws that should govern the home, generally apply to the political unit, large or small. A public official who fails to follow ethical standards in expenditure of the tax dollar is not fit to fill a public office.

As the President said in his State of the Union message:

"Inflation is not a Robin Hood, taking from the rich to give to the poor. Rather, it deals most cruelly with those who can least protect themselves. It strikes hardest those millions of our citizens whose incomes

do not quickly rise with the cost of living. And when prices soar, the pensioner and the widow see their security undermined, the man of thrift sees his savings melt away; the white-collar worker, the minister, and the teacher see their standards of living dragged down."

All those who love America over foreign lands should advise their Congressman and Senators that in the future they will be held strictly accountable for expenditures for foreign aid. It must be restricted to furtherance of the security of America from aggression, nor for its destruction. There is little difference in the long run, as to whether a government falls through bankruptcy by its administrators or by the guns of a foreign power, the end is the same, a conquered and depressed people.

CASTRO — (Continued from page 6)

"Communist infiltration into the government has put agents of Moscow into a position of dominance," he noted.

The Agrarian Reform plan is, in its initial step, the keystone of the revolution. The law provides for the division of the huge estates into holdings of 64 acres, leaving temporarily a unit of approximately one thousand acres to the former owner.

Corporations may grow sugar only if all stockholders are Cubans; and no stockholders in such corporations may hold stock in, or operate, Cuban sugar mills; in effect the law ends foreign ownership of cane-producing lands. It requires foreign and Cuban mill owners to sell the cane lands. It subjects to expropriation nearly 10 million acres of land owned by both Cubans and foreign investors.

While many expected some land reform measures as advocated by the national hero Jose Marti, back in 1895, few expected such drastic measures as have been taken by Castro.

The operating head of the Institute of Agrarian Reform, the official body which will have extremely wide discretionary powers in applying the law for breaking up the big estates, is Dr. Antonio Nunez Jiminez, well known for his Communist sympathies.

The leftist professor of Santa Clara University in Las Villa Province is believed by many to be a Communist.

Because the peasants of Cuba have practically no education and are unskilled in the techniques of modern farming, it is expected that there would be an immediate drop in the already inadequate agricultural production.

To prevent this, cooperatives will be organized to provide farm machinery, and to supervise the sale of produce as well as to exercise the many government controls.

The intention of these controls is readily apparent, but the dangers inherent, particularly in the hands of a known leftist, are equally apparent. There is no doubt they could easily be used to create a system scarcely distinguishable from the Communist commune.

Besides the Agrarian Reform program, other methods of the Revolutionary government are similar to those taken by the Communists in Russia and other lands. For example, in all military centers soldiers are being indoctrinated with the ideals and aims of the revolution.

Castro is following the Communist tactic of avoiding elections. Both oppose elections, because their (See CASTRO — page 31)

IS SOVIET TRADE A POLITICAL WEAPON?

By WILLIAM L. ROPER

Trade with Russia is not a Question of Meeting Consumer Needs. The Soviet Government Alone will Determine the Type and Amount of Goods Purchased

IT IS natural for American business, ever eager for new markets, to look hungrily at the Soviet trade bait now being dangled before us. The jaws of the trap have been cleverly concealed.

One reason for the bait's current enticement is that many American businesses, once stable and prosperous, have been badly hurt by our own "reciprocal trade agreements," which have flooded American stores with foreign imports made with cheap labor.

There is still another basic reason why this trade bait has a powerful appeal for many Americans, including some high government officials. It is the persistent delusion that we may be able to make friends of the Russians, allay their suspicions that we are a band of imperialistic, greedy, capitalistic warmongers, and thus find a new road to "peaceful co-existence" through "cultural, scientific and technological" exchanges. That, of course, is the high-sounding, dream-inspiring phrase used to camouflage the idea of expanded Soviet-American trade. But will they not use any extended trade to supplement their own efforts to catch up with—and even surpass—us economically, thereby strengthening themselves militarily?

This same phrase has been used to describe our own American trade fair in Moscow and the Soviet's display in New York. Both were clever window-dressing for the next move in undercover diplomacy—the easing of trade restrictions with Soviet Russia. The word-witchery of semantics cannot hide that.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower and conservative American periodicals, such as *The Saturday Evening Post*, have expressed the opinion that Soviet-American relations may be improved by our exhibition in Moscow. It will, they point out, give the Soviets a peek at our gadget-happy civilization and show democracy in action. No one questions the sincerity of these views.

But will this peek at our way of life actually make the Russian Communists love and admire us? Will it convince them that our democratic system is superior to Communism?

It could create new animosities. It could sharpen their covetousness and envy. Rome, we remember, flaunted her jewels and gold before the Vandals and the Visigoths.

That many American business firms are eager to engage in *Russian trade* was indicated by their eager participation in our exhibition in Moscow. Harold C. McClellan, director of the exposition and a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, succeeded without too much cajoling in getting 750 American firms to display 1,500 different products at the fair in Sokolniki Park.

Farm tractors, cameras, automobiles, books, hi-fi sets, and clothing were included in the exhibit. There was also a "model house," priced to sell to an average American family, and a \$250,000 kitchen—"a millionaire's delight"—equipped with remote-panel control so that an operator could cook a meal and wash dishes



Red Dictator Nikita Khrushchev Comes to U.S.A. Not in Quest of Peace, But for Heavy Industrial Equipment

automatically with little more effort than moving a finger.

Obviously, this kitchen was designed to impress the Russians with our labor-saving ingenuity rather than to represent the typical American kitchen. The United States also exhibited a wonderful electronic robot that was supposed to answer questions about America in Russian.

What did all of this cost us in dollars and cents? The answer, like the price tag on nearly everything that is government financed, is blurred. According to official estimates, that six-week exhibition in Moscow cost American taxpayers \$4.6 million.

Even if the fair was a genuine success in building more peaceful relations with the Russian people—and this is open to question, its trade benefits for America were obviously negligible. The reason for this is simple. *In Russia, it is not what the consumer wants that counts. It is what the government wants that is decisive.* All foreign trade is based on government-dictated policy, not consumer preference. All exports and imports are dictated by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade—heeded by Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan. Under the Russian concept, *trade is a political weapon*, so says Dictator Khrushchev.

There is still another trick card in the deck. It is this: the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade is not interested in purchasing American-made clothespins, such as exhibited at the fair, or even automobiles. *What the Soviets want are American factories, complete, including all of the essential tools and technical know-how, so that they can turn out their own products for the home and world market—with Soviet labor.* And that could mean slave-labor.

They need these factories and know-how in order

to win the world trade-war, and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has boasted they will bury us.

That they want *factories*, not consumer items, is shown by the record. Their secretive, sly maneuvering to obtain *American plants* and know-how, through the connivance of trade-hungry British firms, was exposed by an alert Congressman — Rep. Glen Lipscomb (Rep.-Calif.) in March, 1958. At that time, Lipscomb disclosed that the U. S. Department of Commerce had approved the sale to the Soviet Union of unpublished, *technical specifications* and know-how that would enable the Russians to mass-produce military tires in a \$42 million plant then under construction. This, the Congressman pointed out, was a sharp reversal of the bi-partisan cold-war policy. Prior to this deviation, our government's professed policy had been to *withhold such strategic data from Communist-bloc countries*.

Lipscomb charged that U. S. authorities appeared to have "bowed before British officials' stubbornness and selfish commercial considerations" to cooperate with the Soviets.

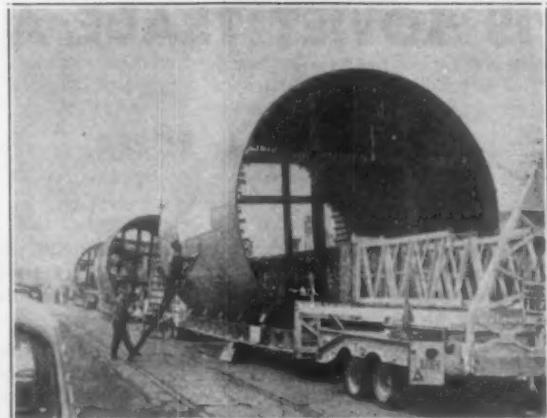
Two years earlier, Senator John L. McClellan (Dem.-Ark.) had turned the spotlight on equally shocking concessions. His investigation revealed that *tremendous quantities of critical war materials* were being traded and sold to the Soviets — in flagrant violation of existing laws and agreements with our allies. It was reminiscent of our sale of scrap iron to Japan shortly before Pearl Harbor.

Senator McClellan found that the Russians were not only getting copper piping and other raw materials listed as strategic, but they were also obtaining enormous quantities of *machine tools* and precision equipment.

These revelations made in 1956 are important today for three reasons. They point up Russia's needs, the willingness of British officials to accommodate them, and the laxity of certain U. S. officials in these dealings.

Commenting on Senator McClellan's disclosures in 1956, Rep. Michael A. Feighan (Dem.-Ohio), said at that time: "No doubt we will hear more about this in the future, because Congress never will, and never should, tolerate such trade with the Russians no matter what kind of fancy name or cover is put on it."

Yet under the fancy name of "*Cultural, Scientific and Technological Exchange*," we now find the *jaws of the trade trap* so cleverly concealed that many old-



France Ships Giant Cement Rotary Kiln and Plant to Russia for Industrialization of Siberia

time opponents of Soviet trade have become advocates of this dangerous policy in recent months. Fortunately, however, legislative opposition has not been stalled.

Recently Senator Andrew F. Schoeppel (Rep.-Kans.), a key member of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, called attention to some of the hidden dangers in the trade trap.

He said: "While the Soviet Government, through various of its spokesmen, has threatened to *wage an economic offensive against the free world*, it appears to me that our businessmen are helping these leaders to achieve their ends by participating in *contracts calling for delivery in this country of Soviet-produced goods*; yes, in many instances goods which may have been produced by Soviet slave labor."

Pointing to the disastrous multibillion-dollar loss of foreign markets and the *emigration of many American factories to low-cost labor areas in foreign lands*, Schoeppel warned that our reciprocal trade and foreign aid policies could ruin our national economy.

On July 22, a similar warning of the dangers that lie in expanded Soviet-American trade was voiced by Senator R. Vance Hartke (Dem.-Ind.). He said: "Soviet Russia is *using trade as an instrument of its foreign policy* — another instrument to help it subjugate the rest of the free world to Communist tyranny, and in this fight it has no scruples."

But despite these warning voices in Congress, there are many high in office and influence, giving daily encouragement to Khrushchev's plea for relaxation of trade barriers. They appear to be blind to the dangers.

Long before World War II, Japan played a similar game with us. It went like this. Japanese firms would order an American locomotive, or a sewing machine. Then their mechanics would take it apart, piece by piece, and develop the necessary machinery to manufacture an exact replica. Now Japan, well supplied with American models and aided by low tariff provisions of our reciprocal trade policy, is not only underselling American products in many parts of the world, but is also filling the store shelves in the United States with cheap, Japanese-made merchandise.

Japanese-made bicycles, sewing machines, cameras, flashlights, radios, textiles, ceramics, plywood, rubber goods, plastics — in fact, products and toys of all kinds, are helping to close American factories. What has happened to our sewing machine business is a

(See TRADE — page 31)



Soviet Vice Premier (Assistant Dictator) Eyes Our Atomic Power Generating Plant in Pennsylvania

AS SOVIET-CONTROLLED PRESS SEES IT

The United States Exhibit in Moscow was Designed to Show the Russian People How Americans Live — But that is not the Soviet Interpretation!

The American Exhibit in Moscow has been the subject of much discussion both in our press and over the air-waves, but it has been hailed by Red organs as propaganda to sell the Russians on our way of life.

We felt it might be interesting to see what official Soviet sources have had to say, so here are official comments from PRAVDA, from IZVESTIA, and from TASS.

We cannot but wonder why — if Russia is so far ahead of us under Soviet control, as its leaders claim — this type of counteractive propaganda to our exhibit is deemed necessary. — The Editor

PRAVDA Dispatch, July 26, 1959, says: "The nearer one gets to Sokolniki Park, the more frequently one sees the red-white-and-blue poster identifying the American national exhibition in Moscow. Several Muscovites stopped by the poster: 'Yes, it's an out-of-the-ordinary event. The first large U. S. exhibition in our country. What will the largest capitalist country have to show us? Will the exhibition be of use to mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples?'

"These questions, heard near the red-white-and-blue poster, concern every Soviet man as he enters the exhibition grounds. The first thing a visitor to the exhibition sees is the golden geodesic dome. This building reminds one of half an orange set on the ground. And here we are in the very heart of this orange. It is explained to us that here there is an information center which gives a picture of all life in the United States.

"Before us on a stand is a photograph of a smiling specimen of good health. But next to it, for some reason, we cannot see any photographs of one-sixth of the population of the United States, which in the words of Senator Humphrey, still live in conditions of poverty. The stands feature many photographs of beautiful, well-built houses and a mass of figures.

"But where are certain other figures of little importance? Those figures, for instance, which the chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party of the United States, Butler, quoted recently.

"He stated that over 15 million Americans live in slums; that almost one quarter of all the houses in the United States do not come up to the requirements of normal living condition. In the United States there is a shortage of more than 100,000 school buildings.

"The half-orange obviously is short of room to throw light on all aspects of life in the United States. Perhaps the second half of the orange, with a far more bitter center, is needed here.

"The visitor then wants to see U. S. achievements in industry, and sets off for the handsome, glass edifice of the main pavilion where, the guidebooks say, one can find the industrial equipment section. Many well-made commodities are grouped together here: multicolored, fine fabrics, women's nylon lingerie, and hiding behind the lingerie is an entire footwear shop. The visitor passes on past gleaming saucepans, past the colorful windows of a self-service store, past light

By D. R. MacDONALD

and comfortable furniture, past strange baseball equipment, and ends up in the toy kingdom.

"Yes, no doubt about it, the exhibition has no small number of interesting things to show. Visitors stand for a long time before the screens of the color television studio, which, as admitted by the people working in this section, has not yet been developed on a mass scale in the United States. We hear a great many exclamations of delight at the photo-exhibition,



Shoddily-Dressed Russian Women are Deeply Impressed with Household Furnishings and Modern Clothing in U.S. Exhibit. Red Officials Ridicule These as Beyond the Reach of Average American

'The Family of Man,' where many fine works by photographers of many countries, including the USSR, are gathered together. Groups of motorcar enthusiasts crowd around some excellent Fords and Chevrolets.

"But surely it is not only color television sets, wonders of the kitchen, and fine motorcars that typify the best technical production achievements of the United States. Where is the machinery? Where are the achievements of U. S. science? The visitors keep asking the guides. The thirst for knowledge of the technical achievements of the United States, of course, can in no way be quenched by a cooling drink of Pepsi-Cola to which the visitors are treated.

"Visitors cannot help feeling disappointed, and this sentiment is replaced by puzzlement when the Americans at the stands start to say that all consumer goods at the exhibition are typical and can be afforded by practically any working man in the United States. They point to a stand on which it is written that for

100 dollars, or 1,000 rubles—calculated by tourist rates, this is the average wage of an average industrial worker—it is possible to purchase two suits, or 417 packets of cigarettes, or 76 aluminum saucepans, and so on.

"The guides look expectantly at the visitors, hoping probably that they are green with envy.

"Excuse me," a student economist asks the guide, "what has a worker with such a wage left? I can remember some estimates published in April in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. According to its data a man with just such a wage has to work for two and a half hours in every eight-hour working day to earn enough to pay his taxes, and one and a half hours to pay his rent. If one adds to this travel, medical, and other expenses, then more than a half of the 1,000 rubles have already gone up in smoke. And what about expenditure on food, on children's education? The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD said that only 37 minutes out of an eight-hour working day can be put aside by this American worker for the purchase of clothing. With that sort of money he could only buy patches for his old suit, don't you think?"

"Yes," mumbles the guide, who did not expect that he would get data from the official organ of the U. S. Congress thrown at him.

"And by the way, where did you find this about U. S. workers getting 90 dollars per week," asks the student. Official data has a different story to tell. What have you to say about one-quarter of all U. S. families—I'm not counting single persons—that do not receive 3,000 dollars per annum; or what about the 6.5 million families with less than 2,000 dollars coming in every year; or those families, almost 3 million, with an income of less than 1,000 dollars per annum?"

"I was speaking about the average American," is the guide's feeble defense.

"We know how your average Americans are made," puts in a middle-aged worker. "Add the incomes of a worker and capitalist and then divide them in two. Simple arithmetic!"

"Soviet people are readily entering into heated arguments with the defenders of capitalism. If, as you say, the worker's life in the United States is so easy,



Russian Housewife Sees Her First Modern Kitchen at U.S. Fair in Moscow

then why do they strike?" A ringing youthful voice can be heard saying at another stand, "Because they want to live even better," says the guide, trying to dodge the issue. A burst of laughter drowns his words.

"In the paintings section one can see the memorable picture by Grant Wood, 'Pastor Weems' Fable.' The picture depicts an episode from the life of President George Washington.

"A young American girl Clara told us that once the young Washington cut down a cherry tree. But he was man enough to go and confess that he did it. Always be honest, is the moral of the picture. Clara told us that every American schoolchild knows about Washington's precept. But it seems that certain of the exhibition's organizers and guides have forgotten this precept of the first President of the United States."

IZVESTIA Article, July 26, 1959: "The American exhibition has opened in Moscow. The people of Moscow awaited the opening of the exhibition with interest, and this is quite natural. They know of the many substantial achievements of the United States in the sphere of industry, agriculture, and have a conception of American goods and their quality.

"The people came to Sokolniki with the thought that the national exhibition of the United States would acquaint them with the life of the American people and their science, which gave to the world Franklin; their culture, which gave birth to Jack London and Theodore Dreiser; their techniques, which our schoolchildren become acquainted with when they first hear the name of Thomas Edison. They expected finally that the exhibition would widen their ideas about America and of the spiritual world of the people populating it.

"It is interesting to become acquainted with the impressions of its visitors. We approach a group of people. As is evident by their luggage and clothing, these are graduates or undergraduates of a university. They are discussing what they have seen very animatedly. Our impressions are, in general, not bad," they say.

"Don't you know," says a sturdy young man in glasses, "you go from one to another, from exhibit to exhibit, and all the time you expect that you will see something at which you might stop and think, something that would help you to understand the United States and the people of this great country. But your expectations remain unsatisfied."

"A girl interrupts her comrade: You understand, I ask myself, what is here finally, a national exhibition of an immense country, or a branch of a 'univermag' shop? Where is American science, American production, and in particular, factory equipment, which enjoys such a deserved reputation with us? Can one really judge about these only from lawnmowers? You ask this, but receive no answer."

TASS Report, July 28, 1959, says: "Thousands of people daily are visiting the U. S. national exhibition in Moscow's Sokolniki Park of rest and culture. They are drawn here by the desire to learn more about life in the United States — about science, industry, and culture in that country.

"The visitors watch with interest the film about the United States, which is shown on seven vast screens under the effective geodesic cupola. The screen of the circorama takes them to American towns and settlements and unfolds before the viewers typical landscapes of the country. The visitors familiarize themselves with the science, culture, architecture, visual arts, articles of the light industry, household articles, and other exhibits.

"The desire to learn more about the American people
(See PRESS — page 31)

BUT THE NORTH CALLED IT PIRACY!

By GEORGE W. GRUPP

A Little-Known Story from the Annals of the War Between the States Shows that Even in Those Days there was Hi-Jacking!

WHEN Captain George W. Hollins of the Confederate Navy, (formerly of the U. S. Navy), with the aid of a mysterious "French Lady" and some "mechanics," boldly seized the Baltimore-Washington side paddle-wheeled steamer ST. NICHOLAS, the South hailed the incident as clever and daring strategy, but the North called it piracy.

At Richmond Captain Hollins' scheme to seize the ST. NICHOLAS was not received with open arms. Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, did not give it official approval. But, Governor John Letcher of Virginia gave \$1000 to execute the plan.

Without delay Hollins sent Col. R. Thomas, (alias Zarvons Thomas), of Richard, Maryland, to Baltimore to buy arms and ammunitions, and to recruit volunteers for the venture.

At Baltimore Col. Thomas went to a liquor store operated by a man named Martin. This liquor dealer was in sympathy with the Confederacy and his store was the meeting place of other sympathizers.

Naturally, Martin cooperated with Col. Thomas, and soon all the necessary volunteers were recruited, the supplies were bought and all plans for the execution of the venture were in readiness.

Late in June, 1861, for several days the steamer ST. NICHOLAS was tied up in Baltimore loading cargo for various landings in St. Mary's and Charles counties, Maryland, for Alexandria, Virginia, as well as \$10,000 worth of groceries for Washington, D. C., merchants.

Shortly before the ST. NICHOLAS' departure from Baltimore (4:00 P.M., June 29, 1861), there came aboard twenty-five rough men dressed in workingmen's clothes, carrying blacksmith, carpenter's and tinnery tools.

They were followed by Col. Thomas, dressed as a

heavily veiled "French Lady," who was traveling with a number of large millinery salesmen's trunks.

Pleading indisposition, she (Col. Thomas), was immediately taken to her stateroom where "she" was kindly cared for by recruited women conspirators.

At midnight of the same day, when the ST. NICHOLAS arrived at Point Lookout, Maryland, Captain Hollins came aboard as a passenger dressed in civilian clothes.

When Hollins first saw Col. Thomas (he was still dressed in women's clothes), he informed the "French Lady" to hold "herself" in readiness because he planned shortly to seize the steamer.

About ten minutes after the steamer ST. NICHOLAS departed from Point Lookout, the "French Lady" (Col. Thomas), appeared on deck dressed in men's clothes.

Then Captain Hollins gave the signal. The "French Lady's" trunks were quickly opened and the twenty-five "mechanics" were quietly provided with arms and ammunition.

Col. Thomas and some of the men rushed to the engine room, other "mechanics" noiselessly raced to the crew's quarters, and to the stations of the vessel's lookouts, as Captain Hollins, armed with a musket and two pistols quietly ran to the wheel house.

Placing one hand on the shoulder of Captain Jacob Kirwan, skipper of the steamer ST. NICHOLAS, Hollins told him, as he held a pistol at his ribs, that he had seized his vessel.

In the engine room and the crew's quarters there was no physical violence when Col. Thomas and his men told them that they had seized their vessel for the Confederacy. They were too frightened to offer resistance as the rebels covered them with loaded muskets and pistols. They were told that no harm would come to them if they quietly did as they were told.

Now when Captain Hollins ordered Captain Kirwan to steer to Coan River, the skipper at first refused to do so by claiming that he was not a pilot of those waters, but Hollins knew better.

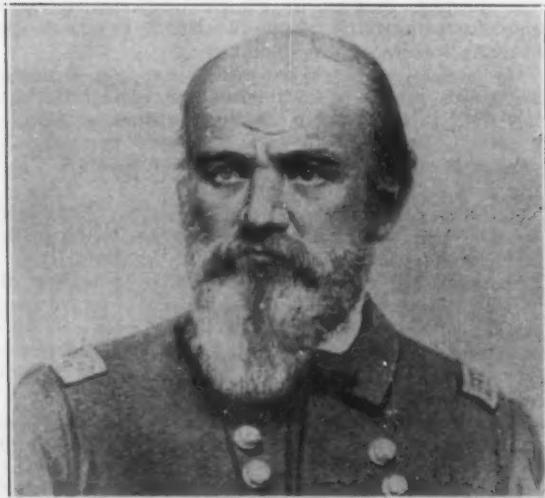
They argued for a few minutes for Kirwan continued to refuse to take his vessel to Coan River. But, when Hollins threatened to set fire to the steamer and leave him and his crew aboard as he and his fellow rebels and passengers would take to the vessel's boats, Captain Kirwan obeyed and steered to "The Cone," Coan Landing, Virginia.

Here the passengers were disembarked and Kirwan and his crew were made prisoners of war.

In this seizure not a single shot was fired and not a single act of physical violence took place. It was all done quietly.

At the "Cone," 150 officers and men of the Confederate army and navy came aboard to assist Hollins in his next venture on the same day.

With these reinforcements aboard the ST. NICHOLAS, now a Confederate raider, stood down to the mouth of the Rappahannock River on the Chesapeake Bay, where without resistance she first captured the Brig MONTICELLO, en route from Rio de Janeiro with 8500 bags of coffee for Baltimore. The Brig's



Official U. S. Navy Photo

Capt. George W. Hollins

crew was taken aboard the ST. NICHOLAS as Lt. Robert D. Minor, CSN, and rebel crew took the brig, her skipper and his wife, as prize to Fredericksburg, Virginia.

An hour later the ST. NICHOLAS captured the schooner MARY PIERCE from Boston which was on her way to Washington, D. C., with a load of ice. Under the command of Lt. Charles C. Simmons, CSN, a rebel crew took her also to Fredericksburg.

Uncanny as it may seem, a couple of hours later,

ARCTICS — (Continued from page 2)

and he further said, "The International Geophysical Year terminated on December 31, 1958 — our proposal is directed at insuring that this same kind of cooperation for the benefit of all mankind shall be perpetuated after that date. I am confident that our proposal will win the wholehearted support of the peoples of all the nations directly concerned."

The President sent a note to all the nations participating in the Geophysical Year. Among other things he said, "It is the opinion of my government however, that the interests of mankind would best be served in consonance with the high ideals of the Charter of the United Nations, if the countries which have a direct interest in the Antarctica were to join together in the conclusion of a treaty which would have the following purpose: To insure that Antarctica be used for peaceful purposes only."

This was the basis of a treaty — it would be in the hands of the United Nations. The President further says in his note, "The proposed treaty would be deposited with the United Nations and the cooperation of the specialized technical agencies of the United Nations would be sought."

If there is anything in this note or statement that indicates that the United States is prepared to defend its basic rights by reason of first exploration or our rights as a sovereign nation trying to protect present and future interests — I fail to find it.

The President in his statement and note to various nations dwells and talks of "no political conflict" and win "the support of all nations" — and that this whole question is one that the United Nations can handle. No one, of course, can find fault with these sentiments if they were workable and practicable and could be achieved, but they are purely visionary in the light of the present day attitude of Communist nations.

Let us turn from this visionary and hopeful thinking and find out just what the Russians are doing — while the rest of the world dreams "of the brotherhood of man and the parliament of the world."

A recent map published by the Russian government shows that the White Sea, the whole Sea of Okhotsk, the waters between Sakhalin and the mainland of Siberia and nearly all of the Caspian Sea are shown as internal seas of the USSR.

The Soviets are continuing their "Geophysical Collaboration" — which, of course, is all for Russia — just as her part of the student and cultural exchange programs has but one intention — spying and deceitful advantages for the Communists. They are using this Geophysical Collaboration for unlimited Russian continued exploration and presence in all the seas and oceans.

The Soviet diesel electric exploration ship OB returned to Leningrad from her expedition to the Antarctic and the Atlantic Ocean at the end of May. Her scientific personnel reported that permanent deep soundings had been made along the whole of their

the ST. NICHOLAS captured the brig MARGARET with a cargo of coal from Baltimore to Boston. Lt. Charles C. Thordurn, CSN, and rebel crew took command of the third prize, and in company with the ST NICHOLAS, proceeded to Fredericksburg.

These three prizes were valued at \$100,000.

About a year later, April 30, 1862, the Confederates set fire to the ST. NICHOLAS at Fredericksburg to prevent her being taken by the Union Forces.

21,000-mile cruise in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. They discovered new data particularly about the structure of the ocean floor South of the African continent (South of Cape Agulhas) where the relief of the deep trough is much more complicated than has been thought. Amended maps have been drawn by the Russians.

The Soviet exploration ship MIKHAIL LOMONO-SOV, belonging to the Soviet Atlantic Institute at Kaliningrad, left Riga at the end of April. She went through the Danish Straits to Iceland along the 60th parallel to the point of intersection with the Northern Polar Circle with the Meridian 30 deg. W.; then from the rim of Arctic ice, to the section of the Atlantic Ocean along the 30th Meridian W. as far as the South Sandwich Islands, and Eastwards. By the 30th of May, she was already in the Southern Hemisphere, having made more than 50 hydrological stations along the way.

The only "non-magnetic" ship in the world, the Soviet exploration ship ZARYA (a sail and motor schooner) has left Odessa for an eight-month, 30,000-mile exploration cruise in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. She will visit Indian, Indonesian, Chinese, New Zealand, Japanese, Samoan and Fijian ports. The cruise will end at Vladivostok.

The Soviet Arctic Institute, the Northern Sea Route Administration and the Atlantic Fisheries and Oceanographic Institute have now all stretched their zones of interest to include the Antarctic. Also interested is the Soviet Science Academy, which was engaged in the activities of the recently-ended International Geophysical Year. Incidentally, the Russians are the only ones eager to continue the I.G.Y.

The Pacific Research Institute for Fishing and Oceanography, located in Vladivostok, has extended its sphere of activities from the North Pacific to the Antarctic waters of the Pacific.

Information gathered indicates that the Russians plan to link up the operations of their Antarctic land bases with those of their whaling flotillas as follows:

Mirnyi Base (South Indian Ocean) with "Sovetskaya Ukraina" whaling flotilla, due to start whaling in the 1959-1960 season;

Lazarev Base (South Atlantic) with "Yuri Dolgoukyi" whaling flotilla, due to start whaling in the 1960-1961 season;

Bellinghausen (South Pacific) with "Slava" whaling flotilla which was busy in the Ross Sea during its 13th expedition, 1958-1959.

It cannot be without reason that the three Soviet Antarctic shore stations have been placed at strategically important points.

In addition to these activities the year 1959 has shown increased projects and has spread their fishing activities around the world. The cutting of the Atlantic cable by a so-called Russian "fishing trawler" raised many doubts about the real purpose of this

(See ARCTICS — page 32)

ENEMY — (*Continued from page 10*)

Americans by any means. Anti-Communist Austrians brought a brother of Tibet's exiled Dalai Lama and other Tibetan refugees to present their story of "Communist terror in Asia." The Austrians, too, had their anti-Communist propaganda drive well organized. They took seven bus loads of Festival visitors to the Iron Curtain border to show them the electrified barbed wire and gun towers which curtains Red Hungary off from Free Austria.

One American girl in attendance for patriotic purposes was manhandled by the Red Festival "guards" for simply handing out U. S. Department of Agriculture publications on growing flowers and vegetables. She is the frail-statured Miss Anita Tanner, of Van Wert, O., of the National Republican Committee in Washington, D. C., who was slugged by a 200-pound Red officer of the so-called "peace" Festival. A Red hoodlum grabbed the papers from her and fled into a Festival building. She pursued him, but was stopped by a Red "guard," who slapped her and took her delegate credentials from her.

The Reds couldn't devote full time to spreading their own propaganda, because they had too many troubles facing them. In one group alone, 30 Communist Czechoslovakian youth defected to the West, officials of the Festival immediately then took special precautions against further defections. Additional "guards" were put on duty at the wire caged-in Festival grounds and a special eye was kept on anchored Danube river boats which housed Red Romanian, Bulgarian and Czechoslovakian youth.

Khrushchev's U.S.A. Pals Appeal From Registration Order

For a third time the Subversive Activity Control Board has been upheld in the U. S. Court of Appeals in its finding that the United States Communist Party is a subversive organization and as such must comply with the Federal security law governing such organizations. This includes registration with the Department of Justice, filing of membership lists and financial statements, etc. In another 2 to 1 decision the Appeals Court has upheld the Control Board, the Chief Judge, E. Barrett Prettyman and Judge John A. Danner concurring. The dissenter was Judge David L. Bazelon who thought the case should be remanded to



Few of 347 American Delegates to World Youth Festival, 180 of Whom Revolted Against Moscow Rule of Meeting, Locked Out of Festival by Red Guards

the Control Board for further proceedings, a procedure the Communists have enjoyed since 1953.

Judge Prettyman did not mince words in the majority decision in placing the Communist Party in its proper light.

In his opinion he said:

"The facts beyond dispute are that there is a Communist Party in Europe, based on Marxism-Leninism, and in power in Soviet Russia; that our present petitioner was for years a member of the Communist International, and its separation from that organization was not accompanied by repudiation of either objectives or methods; that it is by its own choice named the Communist Party of America, a self-imposed description not to be ignored without reason; that it once forsook the line laid down by the Communist Party abroad but, upon being severely brought to task by its foreign leaders, reorganized itself, even to the extent of expelling its erring leader, and went back to the (Soviet) line; and that . . . it has never (since) differed from the program and policy of the Communist Party abroad and has always adhered to that program and policy even in sharp changes. These major characteristics in the facts cannot be overlooked . . .

"One who attaches himself by intellectual affiliation to a cause . . . puts on the habiliments of the cause, and adheres to the course of the cause is not mistreated if it be inferred *prima facie* he is part of the cause . . ."

The Communist Party was represented by Joseph F. Forer who has entered an appeal for the Red organization to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Communist Party of the United States has been fighting efforts of the Department of Justice to compel it to register under the 1950 Internal Security Act for nine years. The Control Board began hearings in 1951 to determine the party's status. In 1953 the Board ordered the party to register. The following year the Court of Appeals upheld the Board and the Reds appealed to the Supreme Court. In 1957 the Supreme Court voided the Control Board's order for registration on the ground that it was "tainted" by testimony of three witnesses whose veracity had been challenged. In 1958 the Court of Appeals voided the



Soviet-Financed Asiatic Delegates Take Over Parade of World Youth Festival, Vienna, to Make Impression on Youth that the Affair is a "Peace" Move

Control Board's second order for registration on the ground that the Government failed to make available for cross examination the reports of a Federal Agent who had infiltrated the party. In February of this year the Control Board reaffirmed its findings that the party must register and the party leaders again sought refuge in the courts.

Church Leader Opposes Probe Of Atheist Communists

What happens when leaders of the churches branch out into political fields has been demonstrated on a number of occasions recently.

For instance the Social Relations branch of the Episcopal diocese of California, has gone on record opposing further California hearings on Communist atheism in that State by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Right Rev. James A. Pike, Bishop of California, was among those who spoke out against the Congressional Committee probes. The church's resolution said the hearings would serve no legislative purpose, an alibi used by Communists when hailed before Congressional Committees.

The Social Education Department of the United Presbyterian Church has found itself a propaganda vehicle for books by writers who have demonstrated their Communist sympathies. One of these books is entitled, "The Causes of World War Three," by C. Wright Mills. Mills is on record as one of the signers of a letter to the President in behalf of Communist defendants in Smith Act cases. Another book plugged by the church publication is "New Men of Power," written by Mills and Helen Schneider, the latter allegedly a receptionist for the *Communist (Daily) Worker*, and identified as an important member of the Communist Party and its former candidate for office in New York.

Of another of Mills' books, "The Power Elite," a church publication said "the Left in America has hailed this book."

Church Head Urges Taxation Of Church Property

"The churches (of America) will remain free to continue their services (in a United Soviet States of America), but their special tax and other priv-



Anti-American Speaker Rails Against U.S.A. "Imperialism" at Gathering of Cuban, Chilean, and Venezuelan Reds in Santiago



Vilma Espin, Wife of Raul Castro, Brother of Cuban Dictator, is sister of Notorious French Communist, here Shown as She and Raul Arrive in Santiago in Time to Fan Flames Against U.S.A.-Latin Conference

ileges will be liquidated. Their buildings will revert to the State. Religious schools will be abolished and organized religious training for minors prohibited. Freedom will be established for anti-religious propaganda. — God will be banished from the laboratories as well as from the schools. The press, the motion picture, the radio (TV), the theater, will be taken over by the government." — (Wm. Z. Foster, Head of Communist Party in the U.S.A., in his "United Soviet States of America," page 316)

A strange spectacle of the nation's churches being subjected to taxation and cooperative business enterprises and propaganda-waging Foundations given an exemption, appears on the horizon.

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, chief administrative officer of the United Presbyterian Church in this country, has proposed that the nation's churches begin to pay taxes on their real estate. He also advocates that the Federal law exempting church corporations from the 52% income tax be repealed. Dr. Blake, writing in the August 3 issue of "Christianity Today," a Protestant fortnightly publication, says that growing urban centers are struggling to find a broad tax base to support demands for police and fire protection, educational services and social welfare. He predicted that if the present pattern of religious tax exemption by Federal, State and Municipal authorities is continued, in the future the State may be presented with problems of such magnitude that their only solution will be revolutionary expropriation of church properties.

Dr. Blake's position was supported by Rev. Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches (formerly the Federal Council of Churches).

In the meantime Congress has done nothing to tax the fabulous funds of many Foundations, some of which have gone far afield of their announced scientific research and benevolent purpose and have attacked some of our American institutions and have supported subversives and political and legislative issues.

The U. S. Senate has had before it controversial legislation to exempt cooperatives from the anti-trust law and which already receive tax exemptions. The Senate Committee on Agriculture reported favorably on this bill without hearings, but a public furore was kicked up and the bill has been sent back to the committee where hearings are being undertaken. Witnesses be-

fore the committee have pointed to the potential threat to existing small businesses, if trust and tax exempt cooperative business organizations are permitted to spawn and branch out into the many fields of business.

The Communists are reportedly stepping up their campaign against religion. Newsmen who attended Moscow's Union Conference on Questions of Scientific Atheism, report that the Reds demanded an all-out campaign against "religious superstition." Speakers were said to have gloated over the fact that the majority of the people in the Soviet Union had "freed themselves" from what was described as "religious prejudices." The speakers lamented, however, that a number of believers in God still existed in Russia. Within one year the number of lectures on atheism in the Soviet Union has been stepped up from 206,000 in 1957 to 335,000 in 1958. It is also reported that 90,000 such lectures were given during the first quarter of this year in Russia.

Top Business And Labor Unionists Awaken To Foreign Trade Threats

"We value trade least for economic reasons and most for political reasons." —(Khrushchev, 1955)

The United States is the prime target in a new Red offensive carefully planned in the Kremlin. To say that the drive is carefully planned is putting it mildly because it becomes an all-out offensive when the commander-in-chief — Nikita Khrushchev — grabs the ball and runs for the goal line. This offensive is an economic one and the goal line is a big hunk of trade with the United States.

The way for the trade offensive has been paved by all of the Soviet wheels that have been parading up and down our country with a galaxy of pageantry. It has been a part of the Kremlin's brainwashing process to condition the American people for Moscow's request for a resumption of large-scale trade relations between the United States and Russia.

In the field of trade relations the Reds are not interested in getting our surplus food, our automobiles, vacuum sweepers, washing machines, textiles, and other items of which we may be overproduced. They want our heavy and technical machinery. They want the know-how of American production and the wherewithal of the American system that makes it click.

Those close to the situation are convinced that Khrushchev deliberately sparred for the meeting with President Eisenhower. They believe the Berlin tension was a part of the approach and that the failure of the meeting of ministers in Geneva was still another part of the Red scheme to gain the Red dictator an invitation to the United States.

The Russian "wheels" who have come over here had only a cursory interest in our economic, housing or living conditions. They have shown a keen interest in our industrial areas and industrial plants.

Even Khrushchev says now that he isn't even interested in visiting our military installations. Actually he probably knows them by heart already as the result of the network of paid hireling spies he has had working in our country. He says he wants to visit our industrial centers. He says, too, he wants trade. His clever press agents have been conditioning this country on his mission so that when the full purport of his conference with the President hits the headlines it will come as no great shock to the people of our country.

Americans may well heed the word of the late Cor-

LISTENING IN ON RED PARTY LINE

Since Khrushchev is coming to the United States, it might be well to learn the way in which he twists history, facts, and even conversations to suit his own ends. But let's listen in on the Red Party Line — * * * * *

On July 28th, Nikita Khrushchev spoke at a meeting of workers of the Dnepropetrovsk machine building works. This speech was later broadcast, which perhaps explains why he decided to take up in this speech his talks with Vice President Nixon. He said, in part:

"The Vice President of the United States said 'We are for peace.' . . . I asked Mr. Nixon: 'If you are for peace, why have you adopted such an unwise decision about carrying out a week of the so-called captive peoples?'"

Apparently all he wants from the captive peoples is a larger piece of their territory.

"I said further: 'The only sensible policy is the policy of a peaceful co-existence. . . . Our Soviet state has been in existence for only 42 years, and we are already quite close on your heels. Consequently, our system insures a faster development of society along the road of progress.'"

How rapidly would they have progressed had we not given them so much throughout the past two decades?

"The strength of our system lies in the fact that this is a genuine people's system. In our society all decisions are taken by those who create the material and spiritual values and not by those who live by other people's labor, not capitalists, not monopolists, not millionaires and billionaires."

Yet the workers may not strike, have to work where and at what the State wishes and can acquire no property. Is that the will of the workers?

"In one of his speeches, Mr. Nixon said that he favored world peace. We said: Add the words 'world peace, the liquidation of military bases on foreign soil.'"

But it is just Nato's and our bases he wants liquidated. Not the bases and the unified army of the Warsaw powers.

"Before World War II, Germany, Japan and Italy formed an aggressive fascist bloc. Having started the war in Europe, the Hitlerites seized nearly all the European countries within a short time. Then, imagining himself to be all-powerful, Hitler began a looting and frankly aggressive war against the Soviet Union."

Before Hitler turned on the Soviet, the USSR was Hitler's ally and did just as much looting and seizure of territory — but the Soviet has not returned the territory while Germany has.

"If the West German militarists start a war, we could with our retaliatory actions in several hours wipe from the face of the earth West Germany and other countries with military bases directed against the Soviet Union and Warsaw Treaty countries."

Reconcile that — if you can — with his previous paragraphs about "peace and military bases."

"We do not need other people's territory or riches, I told Mr. Nixon. We have everything."

Then why do they not free the seized satellite countries and why are they seeking to dominate other nations?

"As a result of World War I, Soviet Russia became a Socialist country. As a result of World War II, 12 other countries became Socialist countries. As a result of a third world war, should it ever be launched by the imperialists, capitalism will be eliminated. . . . We hope that the imperialists also understand this and will not play with fire."

And it is this threatening and insulting bully who is coming to visit us!

dell Hull, Secretary of State, who pointed out to President Roosevelt that Russia is noted for not keeping its obligations, financial or otherwise. He gave figures in his important 1933 letter to the President on the amount owed by the Russians to Americans. Even since that time the Russians have confiscated American properties in the Iron Curtain countries. He also warned President Roosevelt that the Communist system of government and the American system of free enterprise were incompatible and that we could not well afford to trade with the slave-driving dictators of Russia. He warned against extended credit to the Reds.

Of some 3,700 Americans who lost property in Russia, Rumania and Hungary during the Russian revolution and since World War II, some will get a trickle of a payment — a very small portion of the amount actually due them. However, this is not due to any generosity on the part of the Reds. The meager pool of cash from which their payments will be made was assembled through the conversion to cash of seized or relinquished assets of those Red countries in the United States.

The largest amount is \$50,000 which will go to the Russian Missionary and Educational Society of Philadelphia which collected money in this country and sent it to Russia where a Protestant church was built in St. Petersburg. The Communists seized the church.

There is the usual fly in the ointment that isn't mentioned much in the trade-with-Russia propaganda. That is that the Reds not only want trade and barter — they also want extended credit, twice that of their purchases.

The new Secretary of Commerce, Frederick H. Mueller, recently put it on the line when he said, "We are willing to accept their (Soviet) gold for our products, but they want credits. Credits have to be paid back in the long run and we don't feel this is a realistic approach to this problem. And we don't want barter."

The Secretary of Commerce said the Reds should come up with "some realistic proposals."

At the present time Federal laws impose certain export controls on shipments to the Soviet Union. However, the Secretary Mueller said licenses could easily be granted for "a host of items." He said more



Georgia (U.S.A.) Born Elijah Mohammed (Messenger of Allah) Heads "Black Supremacy" Movement of 70,000 Members in 29 U.S.A. Cities, Preaches Virulent Racism



Laos, Vietnam, Hot War Targets of Chinese, Vietnam and Laos Communist Forces

than 900 product categories consisting of thousands of commodities require no specific licenses, but Russia wants heavy industrial machinery instead.

When Khrushchev sent his commercial cowboys poking around the United States, he wasn't interested in buying products which American housewives go to the store and buy.

Actually these rustlers were trying to get the machinery with which to make these same products with Russian slave labor and Red Chinese coolies so that they can dump similar products on the American market at cut-throat prices.

The Reds have dumped products into Finland and Bolivia with resulting unemployment, knowing full well that unrest and eventually revolution follows.

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. has at long last awakened to a degree at least, to the danger of the low-paid labor imports to American markets. The present reciprocal trade program was bred and given birth in the New Deal, by New Deal liberals, and was injected so deeply into the nation's bloodstream that it is apparently now a permanent fixture. It is no longer a political party issue, but only a question of how far to go. The A.F.L. and C.I.O. supported this New Deal offspring. One of the most enthusiastic labor leaders to embrace the program was the UAW-CIO chief, Walter Reuther, whose union members are now beginning to be concerned about the increasing imports of foreign-made cars. Heads of the automobile industry, which is losing sales to the importers, also supported the so-called "Reciprocal Trade Act" and its continuation.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, the Textile Workers Union, and the United Hatters, Cap Millinery Workers International Union, and the Watchmakers Union, are calling on the big labor federation to get back of legislation safeguarding domestic production against foreign imports.

(See ENEMY — page 28)

THE COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

"If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. WE WILL BURY YOU!" — (Khrushchev at a Kremlin reception, 1956)

WITH the scheduling of Russia's Dictator Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States, the Dictator announced that he would refrain from making bold statements and taking any action which might stir up anxiety among the Americans and their allied friends. In other words, the Red Dictator has indicated that he will bury the hatchet and abstain from saber-rattling prior to and during his visit to the U. S. He has said nothing with regard to what his tactics will be after his visit.

It is very easy for a Dictator to stop rattling a sword and yet, in the meantime, to keep a cold war brewing, for he controls the press and underlings of his nation. So he can seal his own mouth and secretly instruct his official mouthpieces and underlings to keep the embers fanned.

Immediately after accepting the invitation to be the guest of President Eisenhower, Khrushchev called a Summit meeting with the Red Dictator of China who met in conference with him in Moscow. After the meeting the Chinese Dictator announced through the Red press that Khrushchev had won a "glorious victory" over the United States and its allies by having his wish for a meeting with our President granted, regardless of the failure of the Ministers meeting on the West Berlin threats and the Geneva Conference on control of missiles. This announcement was of course picked up by American wire services and thus spread on the front pages of the American press. It is evident that Khrushchev had done some tall bragging to the Red Chinese Dictator, indicating his "great" strength to the Chinaman.

EN ROUTE from Moscow to Peking, the Chinese Dictator met in secret conference with the heads of the Red bloc movements in North Viet-Nam, Malaya, Laos, Burma and other nearby countries, the bloc claiming a total of 1,500,000 Communist membership. Immediately serious incidents began to take place in Laos, in South Viet Nam and surrounding areas. Red China also stepped up its hot war in Tibet, spread over into the Indian state of Ladakh, threatening Nepal, and began a squeeze play against Bhutan, a small country between India and Tibet. New uprisings also began to spring up in Africa and Iraq.

Khrushchev then called a secret conference of Dictators of all the Red-controlled European countries at Yalta. It is believed he briefed them on the strategy surrounding his American visit. The West Berlin situation was a question of important discussion, and the Dictator then announced that the Berlin situation is far from settled. Following this, the Dictators of East Germany and Poland met in secret conference in Warsaw, undoubtedly to prepare for their part in the Khrushchev strategy while he is in the United States and after he departs. There was also a noticeable stiffening of government security within all the Curtain countries, no doubt in line with some prearranged moves.

A situation which had partially cooled off in Iraq began to stir again, the Reds taking a bolder stand. Azerbaijan was sent a highly trained "trouble shooter" from Moscow, indicating Iran is on Moscow's time-table this year. Russia then denounced the U. S. for fortification of Laos in violation of neutrality. Red China and Russia warned the United Nations not to send "observers" into the areas of trouble. At this writing the U.S.A. has no fortifications in Laos and is keeping out of the squabble.

No doubt Khrushchev will demand Red China's admission to the United Nations and the admission of the Red

satellite countries to membership will be pressed, together with demands for lucrative trade agreements from the U. S. and financial or credit aid, in exchange for temporary appeasement in world circles. In the meantime, Khrushchev sent emissaries to France in an effort to knock a hole in the dike of the Western Alliance. He sent another to Latin America to incite anew anti-American and "liberation" agitation. Chile also became the scene of a meeting of the Communist Parties from all over Latin America, Elias Leferte, Moscow's Number One Agent in Latin America, presiding. There secret strategy is reported to have been adopted in line with Khrushchev's secret plans following his return to Moscow.

In Kerala, India, where Communists won out in an election in 1957 with a 25% vote amidst a split vote of millions of Indians, the post-election reaction of the masses caused the forceable ousting of the Communists by the Indian National government. Mass demonstrations against the ousting of the Reds are now keeping Kerala embroiled and endangered. Nehru, who has all along tried to play the middle-man between the Reds and the West, was finally caught in the Red trap. He was forced to reshuffle the deck he had helped deal, and he has become a "dirty murderer of Democracy" and a "criminal double-crosser" in the eyes of Moscow and China.

TO MAKE things more lively for President Eisenhower, the advent of the Red Dictator in the United States will be the signal for more serious Communist-instigated upheavals in Latin American countries, already seething. The all-Communist Party meeting in Chile and the Moscow-directed Cuban situation which latter has become the axis for Red movements in Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Chile, Venezuela, Nicaragua and San Salvador, according to certain sources in the United States, will no doubt be turned from cold to hot war at the psychological moment.

With Khrushchev here talking "peace" and "co-existence," and the world set on fire in local outbursts, the Red strategy will possibly be that of trying to force a Munich, this time with the Dictator doing the traveling. Twenty-five Reds have been arrested in Chile in a recent round-up of conspirators. They included Louis Prestes, a Soviet agent. Cubans being secretly watched by U. S. agents are found to have made at least nine round-trips to Moscow since the Castro revolution and other select Cuban revolutionaries have attended several Moscow international affairs, including the World Youth Festival.

Already the cold war propaganda is being turned on, with Russia and Red China accusing the U.S.A. with interference in Laos and Cuba, and Russia bragging that its missile-bearing submarines can sail undetected into the Hudson from the Polar regions and "blow U. S. industry" to smithereens. Soviet destroyers and subs have recently been encountered in Denmark waters spying on NATO navy maneuvers. Witchdoctors, trained in Moscow, have been returned to and set loose among workers in African gold and uranium areas.

Looking at an even grimmer side of the picture, reliable reports emanating through leaks from without the Bamboo Curtains have it that some 80,000 Tibetan Freedom Fighters have been literally slaughtered by their ruthless new Red Chinese masters, and that 30 million Chinese have suffered the axe treatment by their Red masters in inner China, because they dared defy the slave-driving orders of the dictatorship. How they work in Red China may be envisioned when it is learned that some 9 million women and children are in water-carrying brigades.



Mr. Bish

ENEMY — (Continued from page 26)

They are pointing out that this country is becoming a "major target" in shipment of goods manufactured abroad under inferior labor conditions. They call for granting authority to the Tariff Commission to establish import quotas under a formula involving rate of U. S. production and total consumption of a given product.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, many of whose members have applauded the existing liberal trade program, is also beginning to show concern and a special committee of that organization has just issued a study entitled, "What the Communist Offensive Means to American Business." The committee which was headed by Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor* and President of the national Chamber of Commerce, emphasizes that the Communist economic offensive "has an impact far out of proportion to the amounts of resources involved."

The Canham Committee Report actually contains a solemn warning to American businessmen and manufacturers. It says, "The centralization of foreign trade enables the USSR to disregard traditional trade patterns and practices to break a market price structure without advance notice." It says, "The Sino-Soviet bloc, engaged in a vigorous program to expand its economic relations with the non-Communist world, is emerging as a new force in the world economy. The volume and diversity of its foreign economic contacts is increasing.

"Centralization of foreign trade enables the USSR to disregard trade patterns and practices to break a market price structure without advance notice. The prices at which Communist goods are traded in international markets need not reflect the cost-price relations within the bloc. Whether dictated by political motives or by a desire to import commodities which are inconvenient to produce domestically, to dispose of a surplus or to obtain foreign exchange, the willingness of the Soviet bloc to supply goods at bargain prices or to import goods at concession prices, can bring considerable disorder and disruption to world markets."

Much is going to be spoken and written about trade with Russia in the weeks ahead, and Americans should



Big Propaganda Campaign Waged by Russia Over First Swimming Pool in Russia in Forty-One Year History of Communism

begin now to gird themselves for a long hard battle with the forces of international traders and of Red propaganda which will flood the country with mouthings about the "good intentions of the Soviets and of the importance of foreign trade to world peace."

Teachers Confederation Would Erase Major Events From History

Teachers attending the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, meeting in Washington in August, came up with the proposal that all the accounts of "blood, sweat and tears" experienced by the countries of the world as the price of their form of government, should be given the hush-hush treatment in history books. The group would erase the "blood and thunder" and the heroic parts played by citizens in defense of their countries, from the history books, and replace those accounts with "the aim of developing a true science of history."

Issuing its statement through the National Education Association, the Confederation also urged all countries "to afford all their citizens, irrespective of race, creed or color, the right of equal access to all forms of education and sources of culture."

The delegates also heard a report charging that teachers in East Germany are being forced by Communist authorities to spy on pupils and their parents. Over 12,000 teachers are reported to have fled East Germany in the last five years.

The Highlander Folk School in the Cumberland plateau 60 miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., faces the threat of being forcibly closed as the result of court action taken by the State of Tennessee which charges that the school has become a "public nuisance," and a place which "harbors and protects" persons violating the criminal laws of the state. The school has had the support of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC has repeatedly exposed the left-wing leadership and activities of the Highlander Folk School and the Communists who have participated in its activities.

Lead by the Attorney General, State and County police, armed with a search warrant, raided the school, July 31, this year, seizing a quantity of rum, gin and whiskey, illegally on the place, and arrested four of the faculty members. At the time of the arrest, police report that some thirty or more Negro and white men, women, girls and boys were on the place. The State has filed charges against the school for the illegal possession of intoxicants and has asked for the closing of the establishment.

Established 25 years ago, the inter-racial school



"Proletarian Boss" Nikita Khrushchev (Right) Entertains Vice President Richard Nixon, Not at Kremlin (Government Palace), But at Mr. K.'s Own Spacious Mansion at Usovo

claims as its purpose the training of officials and leaders of labor unions in organization technique. Despite the fact that anyone halfway familiar with its activities knows that it is a hotbed for leftwingism. It has been defended by such prominent persons as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who visited the school last summer.

Mrs. Septima P. Clark, 61, educational director of the school, was held for the grand jury on a charge of "illegal possession of liquor." Mrs. Clark is a Negro. Three white men were arrested on the charge of "resisting arrest and interfering with an officer." All are teachers at the school. They are Brent E. Barksdale, 22, of Los Angeles, Perry M. Sturges, 34, of Long Island, and Guy H. Carawan, Jr., 32, of Los Angeles.

The school operates under a public welfare charter and the petition filed in circuit court asserts that its "unlawful" activities require a revocation of the charter.

The Tennessee Legislature has had the school under investigation and has heard testimony that its teachings lean toward Communism. In spite of the recommendation of the legislative committee that the charter be revoked on technical grounds, no action has as yet been taken. A Senate committee headed by Senator James O. Eastland investigated the school in 1957 in connection with a probe of Communist activities in the South. Myles Horton is the director of the school.

School Teacher Ousted In Sexual Teaching

One of the wildest forms of "social science" teaching yet uncovered has been found in the public schools of Los Angeles where a teacher has been suspended for conducting a "Little Kinsey" survey among his students at the Van Nuys high school. The teacher is Cecil M. Cook, 38, who has as a result been accused of "unprofessional conduct involving moral turpitude."

Cook has been suspended after some of the students who could not stomach the sex line of teaching which some of them called "disgusting, outrageous and of little value," reported the affair to their parents. Witnesses included three 17-year-old girls who afterwards testified on the sex questions he asked in a class of thirty boys and girls.

The students were asked to write answers to intimate sex questions and the results were tallied on the blackboard. On another day the teacher assigned members of the class to write on "the effects of promiscuity." Another witness testified that she had to



Young Russians Attracted by American Home Furnishings on Display at U.S.A. Exhibit in Moscow

write a paper on the mental and physical effects of abnormal sex practices.

Reds Swarm To Russia And Satellite Countries

Leftwingers have been having a field day getting American passports to travel in Russia, since the Supreme Court in a decision practically tied the hands of the State Department.

Alfred Kazin, a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee movement, and onetime literary editor of the *New Republic*, is one of the most recent passport recipients among leftist artists and writers. Kazin has been a visiting professor at New York University, University of Minnesota and Smith and Amherst Colleges.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., professor of history at Harvard and a wheel in the leftwing political movement, the Americans for Democratic Action, is not only going to Russia, but to Poland and Yugoslavia as well. Paul Robeson, Negro Red singer, Rockwell Kent, Holland Roberts, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, George Morris, James E. Jackson, Jr., Morris Childs, and others have all been guests of Russia or Red China, and other Red countries.

It has long been the practice of Communists to label an active anti-Communist as a "Fascist." It will be recalled that when the Communists collaborated with Hitler and Mussolini they put aside the fascist label, but when they broke relations they hurried to the archives and pulled the labels out again, and everyone in Europe and the United States who was an anti-Communist automatically became a Fascist or a Nazi in Communist terminology.

It is interesting to note that the young people attending the Vienna Youth Festival were "champions of democracy" if they followed the Red line, but those who revolted against the Communist control and dictation of the Festival were immediately labeled fascists by the Reds.

Paul Robeson, the American Negro singer who is spreading his anti-American wares abroad, charged in Vienna that the United States foreign policy is infiltrated by fascism. Robeson made his speech before the Red's World Youth Festival. A number of delegates to the Festival tried to question or reply to Robeson's charge, but they were either shouted down, ruled out of order, or evicted by the Communist-packed meeting. Robeson told the youth that when he first



New York Police Tangle with Red Demonstrators in Front of Dominican Republic Consulate

visited Russia in 1934, "I felt myself a full human being for the first time." His son headed the pro-Red unit of the American youth delegation to the World Youth Festival in Vienna.

No bet is being overlooked to foment hate against the United States in Latin American countries. Even American leftwingers are lending valuable lip service to the cause. In a broadcast in Spanish from Peiping, beamed to Latin America, the U. S. Negro writer, Shirley Graham (Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois) shouted praises of the work of Communists in China and referred to "seeing the constant solicitude of the government for the people." In her broadcast she continued:

"I am a Negress, and during my infancy and youth I was surrounded by suffering and innumerable injustices. The Negroes in the United States know sorrow from childhood. Their families greet each other with the words, 'One must be brave.' We tell our children that we must work the best we can.

"But now, after having seen the Chinese [Red] People's Republic, I would like to tell my black sisters in America and Africa that there is something new in the world which cheers our hearts and fills us with hope. A colored people, previously oppressed and exploited, have expelled the oppressors, have triumphed over the imperialists and those who enslaved them, and have established new human relations. These people have created new records in industry, as well as in agriculture and the general development of their country. The world now has respect and admiration for their successes. China is doing the impossible and is doing it with a jubilance which only those who know slavery can appreciate to the maximum."

Shirley Graham (DuBois) and her husband have been able to travel to Russia, Red China and elsewhere, through the fortunes they have earned and accumulated in a free America. She as a writer, he an educator, author and lecturer, have learned to hate the country of their birth, of their freedom to lift themselves above the common herd, to say what they please, to live where they please, to even criticize our Government without facing a firing squad. Instead of appreciation they find pleasure in undermining the land of their freedom and success and plead in behalf of Red enslavement.

PEOPLE — (Continued from page 4)

the people, as registered in free primaries, then that party should be rejected by the people in the final elections in November, 1960.

The first requisite of any candidate, the first qualification that he should be obliged to manifest, is trust in the people's judgment, obedience to the people's voice, and willingness to abide by the people's choice. A candidate who refuses to submit himself to the people, for their approval or rejection of his presidential aspiration, is obviously unfit for the White House.

In this time of world crisis, the people should entrust the future of their country *only* to tried and true public servants, candidates who offer themselves and their records squarely and honestly to the people in free primary elections. The American people, if we understand their thinking, are in no mood today to take a gamble with any dark horse, who is kept concealed in a back room, afraid or unwilling to let the people pass upon him, until after he is trotted out at convention time, wearing the yoke and brand of discredited has-beens who arrogantly put themselves in

the place of the people when the time comes to select the party's nominee for president of the United States of America.

PHILADELPHIA — (Continued from page 8)

only the longest enduring form of government, but even with our exorbitant public debt, high taxes and New Deal-born regulations, yet the freest, wealthiest and strongest government on earth. Not only do our people enjoy the greatest freedom, but also the best living conditions in all history, so much so that we have entered two world wars to help others defend freedom, or to liberate millions. We have aided war-torn countries and have ventured twice now, to establish world peace and order and to prevent further wars.

Franklin's appeal to the delegates on that hot and troublesome day in Philadelphia, was:

"I have lived for a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proof I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men, and if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. I firmly believe this, and I also believe that without His concurring aid we shall proceed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel."

In his urge to appeal to Almighty God, Franklin, in his despair to bring the minds of the delegates together, was following in line with incidents leading to the success of the Revolutionary War efforts, in one of which instances George Washington at Valley Forge, in the darkest days of the revolution hesitated not to kneel in prayer to petition God for strength, and for victory for a cause that would mean so much to the future in building a better world. Franklin was also in line with the prayerful appeal in the Declaration of Independence, which was an instrument of the Revolutionary War and of the consolidation of the ensuing victory leading to the constitutional convention.

Many times did the Revolutionary leaders, whom we often refer to as our "Forefathers," humble themselves in petitioning God. Washington often, following the creation of the government, and while facing great trials in an effort to hold it together in its infancy, paused to petition God for help. One of his most liked prayers was, "Almighty God, we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection—and finally that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose of us all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean ourselves with the charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were characteristics of the divine author of our blessed religion."

Washington admonished the people of our country to always be jealous of our freedom, of men seeking power over our people by devious methods, of permitting concentration of power through the promise of individual selfishness and weaknesses, and to be suspicious of those who offered what appeared to be something for nothing. Individual freedom was more precious than individual security, if that security was at the price of liberty.

Are we worthy of those who struggled in revolution, and in the Constitutional Convention in 1787? Are we zealous enough of our liberties that we will refuse to barter them for politicalized social security; that we will secure our home front first and look abroad secondly? We have a Republic, can and will we keep it?

CASTRO — (*Continued from page 16*)

political techniques are identical. They seize power; they are not chosen.

Speaking of elections . . . he has said: ". . . Our aim is clear, we want elections, but only after there be no unemployment in the land, not until after there not be left one Cuban who cannot read and write, not until there be enough hospitals and medicines and not one farmer without land, because it is not until then that the elections could be free and democratic."

Apparently he is a poor student of the history of his own country for when Batista seized the government, Cuba was finally settling down and was becoming accustomed to free elections and civilian presidents.

The guerrilla leader from the tropical forests of southern Cuba on another occasion has said: "We are very respectful of the laws, but only of the revolutionary law."

He has ordered the complete revamping of Cuba's educational system in order to "perpetuate the revolution." He has demanded the complete rewriting of textbooks, a page taken from the philosophy of the Communist world.

A wholesale purge of professors and students is in progress, and no one who failed to support the revolution openly and actively may teach or study.

Such totalitarian methods have raised doubts in many minds.

Admitting that there is presently freedom of the press, Dr. Jose Rivero, editor of *Diario de la Marina*, Cuba's leading newspaper and organ of conservative Catholic opinion, has been highly critical of many of Castro's decisions.

"Extremists from inside their own group are abusing freedom of speech to denounce in the most violent and inflammatory language everyone, who — like us — criticizes any official action. They call us counter-revolutionaries and call not only on the authorities, but on the public to take action against us.

"And that's the problem. You can see the Communist-type tactics and the Communist inspiration. They don't want a free press. And there is a very grave danger that they will force the regime to impose curbs in order to prevent the violence and bloodshed these tactics seek to provoke."

Cuba today is helpless . . . in the midst of a political, economic and social revolution . . . and Communist or not, Fidel Castro, may be leading the island country into the Communist camp.

These are trying times for the nation 100 miles from the United States . . . and for our own country, for a nation with Communistic leanings is being formed, whether we like it or not.

The danger is real . . . the threat is apparent . . . Cuba is being led to the brink of Communistic destruction, and our own country will be affected.

We may ask ourselves: "Has Cuba become Moscow's new Comminform of the Western Hemisphere?"

TRADE — (*Continued from page 18*)

good example. An American invention, our sewing machines once monopolized the world market. They were sold throughout the world. But today we import 2,000,000 sewing machines and export only 80,000. Japan is one of our chief competitors. The same thing in a lesser degree is happening to our typewriter,

bicycle and even our automobile manufacturing industries.

It requires no prophetic imagination to foresee what will happen to our American economy if we equip Russia with the factories and know-how to add to this competition. Steel production in Soviet Russia and Red China last year allegedly exceeded that of the United States, and the Communist-bloc has tremendous manpower. Is it wise to underrate their competition, or aid them in it?

Yet the economic threat is but one of the dangers we face in expanding Soviet-American trade. Besides developing Russia into a foremost competitor for world trade and strengthening the Soviet war-machine by supplying it with needed strategic materials, we would be providing a new cloak for Russian espionage activities.

During the recent visit of Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov and Soviet Plane Designer Andrei Tupolev to this country, they and their entourage of camera-clicking aides were taken inside our atomic research facilities, nuclear power plants, shipyards, and aircraft factories where military planes are being made. In fact, they were shown the inside of some secret projects from which even American citizens are excluded for security reasons.

Does this make good sense? Rep. Lipscomb of California said: "In my opinion, it is rank foolishness under present circumstances."

"Are we to assume for one minute," Lipscomb added, "that the Soviet representatives were not taking in every possible thing they could for use in building up their own economic and military potential? We know far too much about dedicated Communists and their method of operation to think they were doing anything else."

Certainly, this generous opening of secret doors and this new eager quest for peace through trade recalls the words of Dimitri Z. Manuilsky. An instructor in the Lenin school for political warfare in Moscow, he said in 1931:

"The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist."

Yes, the jaws of the trap are there, waiting.

PRESS — (*Continued from page 20*)

resulted in numerous questions which the guides have had quite a job answering. As a rule the questions are of a practical nature prompted by the desire to penetrate deeper into the essence of what has been seen.

"Motorcars of the Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, and other types, attract the attention of many people, and a lively exchange of views developed. There is only one topic: *Perhaps these cars are too expensive for the workers?* Comparison is made with motorcars produced at home. Every time the question of the greater opportunity of buying is decided in favor of the latter.

"There are always many people at the American model house. They are extremely interested in its equipment and furniture. By the entrance, the visitors can see that the house costs 14,490 dollars. Expensive, noted an elderly worker, after comparing what it would cost in our money.

"But it is stated that payment may be made in

installments. Installments are a good thing if permanent work is guaranteed, but what would happen if one were to find oneself on the street?

"The visitors praise the domestic appliances, the articles made from plastics, and travel goods. At the same time, many of the exhibits of abstract art are completely incomprehensible to them. *Many leave the exhibition with a feeling of some disappointment.* They would like to have seen more contemporary American machinery, exhibits which would have made it possible to judge better the level and quality of production in this, the most developed country of the capitalist world."

The "Soviet Weekly," plays down the American exhibit in Moscow indirectly, by exalting the Russian exhibit unduly. While the TASS, PRAVDA and IZVESTIA reports openly play down the American exhibit and stress the lack of industrial machinery and scientific achievements of the U.S.A., ridiculing the consumer goods emphasized by the American displays, SOVIET WEEKLY plays up the Russian consumer exhibits at the same Fair.

SOVIET WEEKLY, June 25, 1959, published in Moscow in various languages, for distribution not only in Russia, but likewise in all Red and anti-Red countries, says in part, "The nationwide exhibition which opened in Moscow this last week, a gigantic review of Soviet achievements, is by far the biggest the USSR has ever held . . .

"The exhibition reflects all the best that has been created by the working class collective farm peasantry, and the Soviet intellectuals—It demonstrates the great superiority of the socialist economic system over the capitalist one. It shows the Soviet people are devoting all their energies to peace and progress, that the efforts of the Soviet government aim at strengthening world peace. The exhibition is graphic evidence that our country is scoring one victory after another in peaceful competition with capitalism, and is confidently going ahead toward accomplishing the basic economic task—to overtake and surpass the most advanced capitalist countries, the United States first and foremost, in output per head of population."

It should be noted that the above comments all place interest in American industrial machinery, its know-how and not in our consumer goods, housing, labor-saving devices for public uses, transportation for the conveniences of the people, nor constructive arts.

Each of the government officials so far visiting the United States, and it is evident that it will be the chief interest of Nikita Khrushchev to arrange trade agreements with the United States, in which heavy industrial machinery can be had from the United States in exchange for raw materials and various goods which the Russian peoples should be permitted to consume, instead of being exported. Russia, in other words, no doubt hopes to put over a deal with the United States which would promise a period of world peace, in exchange for our industrialization of Russia and the Iron Curtain countries, which industrialization would be used to strengthen Russia's productivity capacity to further compete with us in the foreign market and with us in the drive to raise the economic standards of underdeveloped countries.

ARCTICS — (Continued from page 22)

vessel. Many thought it was simply a trial run to see if they could cut the cable and how soon the United States could repair it, others are certain it carried radar equipment.

They have increased their "fishing" up and down the Alaskan Coast, along the Newfoundland banks and Iceland. We have strategic Air Bases in Iceland and Greenland. Many Soviet ships other than "fishing vessels" are seen frequently off the shores of those bases.

The Russians report they have discovered "new fishing grounds" between Canada and Greenland. This all conforms to the Russian methods—they talk of neutralization and collaboration all the while they are getting data for their own bases and—as has been pointed out earlier in this article—the most common question propounded to Nixon—when is the United States going to give up her bases surrounding Russia?

This year Russia also sent to Seas off Antarctica—the biggest whaling fleet ever. This whaling fleet could very easily carry a complete expeditionary force of thousands of men.

Another favorite phrase and doctrine of the Communists is "neutralization of the area." Khrushchev always preaches neutralization after he believes he has safely infiltrated the area or country and can control it from hidden sources. That is Khrushchev's strong plea about Berlin—a neutralized area. The basic objective of Khrushchev and his gang is simply—we will talk of neutralization of all disputed areas that we can't immediately control by force.

In October of this year there will be held in Washington, D. C., an Antarctic Conference.

Would not it be well to find out why these semi-permanent bases are in the Antarctic under the guise of international collaboration?

It would seem most timely that the United States should act before the free world is handicapped with non-designated bases—either floating or ashore—by the Communists throughout the fringe ocean areas of the world. The world has always operated on the free ocean principle, but the Communists apparently are intent on changing this doctrine. We have watched intently the changing world maps and have seen more and more Communist areas develop and be swallowed up by the Soviets—but the present world leaders presently do not seem to pay much attention to the worldwide expansion of the Communists over the oceanic world.

Just as this is written—this news item appears in the Daily Press:

"Discovery of an interior oasis on the Antarctic continent about 300 miles from the coast and covering more than 500 square miles, has just been reported by Russian explorers." This report also states the area between the mountains is free from snow—most of the area consisted of frozen lakes. The Russians also report in their flights over the area nearest Australia they could not find two mountain ranges.

So it would seem the Russians are busy—while we propose to take up these Antarctic matters in the United Nations.

It seems high time at this October, 1959, Conference that the United States assert its basic rights—and to maintain a frank and straightforward attitude—that we propose to call a halt to the ability of Communists to roam the seas of the world under the guise and deceit of scientific collaboration. It would seem very clear in looking backward over the past five years that the United States cannot depend on the United Nations or any so-called allies in the free world to help out in checking those Communist advances over the Antarctica, arctic and other ocean spaces.

Let us hope that as the United States attends this Conference we go there with Teddy Roosevelt's idea, "Speak softly, but carry a big stick."

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

THE Communists within the United States are jubilant over the coming visit of their idol and master, Premier Nikita Khrushchev, dictator of Russia and lord over the Iron Curtain countries and of the Communist Parties of eighty-four countries of the world. Their many propaganda organs in the U. S. are carrying streamer first-page headlines and glowing feature articles about the blood-letter of the Ukraine and in eulogy to the governments of Russia, Red China and the Iron and Bamboo Curtain countries. They are giving equal prominence to the "great" Soviet exhibit which has been on display in New York City, at the same time publishing critical items emanating from Russia relative to our exhibit in Moscow. One reading any of the Communist organs in our country feels as if he is reading literature written, financed and published by the Soviet government on its government-owned printing presses in Moscow.

American Communists feel that the exchange visits of Communist officials and American officials clear the air for all Communists; that these automatically diminish the onus from Communism. They feel the visits reopen avenues for new associations between Communists and non-Communists.

The recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals, holding the Federal Security Act valid and ordering the Communist Party of the U.S.A. to register and report under the law to the Federal Security Control Board, is being appealed to the Supreme Court by the Communist's lawyer in Washington, D. C. The Reds were first ordered to file under the law in 1951, but they have used every hook and crook of legal strategy in our courts to escape the requirements of the law and to protect themselves from legal penalties while battling our Government. One begins to feel that the Reds afford better legal talent than our Government.

COMMUNISTS have entered the steel strike indirectly by ordering their members within the unions to wage efforts to broaden the strike into an "all-out strike." Their agitation is centered chiefly in Gary, Chicago, parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Buffalo. The national board of the Red party has ordered all of its members to extend "every aid" possible to the strikers.

U. S. Communists are also injecting themselves here into the cold war atmosphere of Latin America, hoping to spread it into a hot war between Trujillo (Dominican Republic) and Fidel Castro (Cuba). There are many of each nationality in the United States who dislike Trujillo and many who are pro-Castro. These form the backbone of the Red contention drive within our borders. Theodore R. Bassett is the American Communist Party representative in Havana who keeps in contact with the Castro forces and passes on advice to the Party leaders in New York.

"Jim Crowism" and "Automation" are other points on which Communists are putting emphasis. These are all in line with the program of activity adopted at its last national committee meeting earlier this year, in the fields of labor, race and youth.

A great deal of coverage was devoted by the Red publications in the U. S. to the recent 50th anniversary convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in New York City. Some 2,000 delegates, supposedly representative of some 340,000 Negro members of the Association, heard speeches by Governor Nelson Rockefeller

of New York, Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers, Philip Randolph of the Porters Union, Senator Hubert Humphrey and Mrs. L. C. Baker, turbulent Negro agitator of Little Rock prominence.

The twenty-third anniversary convention of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was held at the Red Camp Wingdale in New York recently. The organization is composed of veterans of the Communist revolution in Spain in 1936.

Greetings from the United States to the Moscow World Youth Festival in Vienna (meeting dealt with in another article in this issue) came from Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland millionaire; Rockwell Kent and Paul Robeson, alleged Communist cultural leaders; Professor John Somerville and Waldo Frank. A portion of the American youth attending the Festival revolted against Moscow control over the affair and were ousted by Red "Guards."

COMMUNISTS throughout the Nation and particularly in New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago are busily planning a huge turn-out in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Communist Party in the United States. Chicago, the birthplace, and New York City, the center of the national quarters, are making especially big preparations. The affair in Chicago is scheduled for September 26th at the Midwest Hotel.

What appears to be unquestionably another pro-Soviet publication printed in English is called "Soviet Highlights." The first edition carries articles by six Russian officials, including Khrushchev. The publishers are the "International Arts and Sciences Press." The editor is Myron Sharpe; copywriter, Brookfield House, both of 33 West 42nd St., New York City. A witness before a Congressional Committee investigating Communism brought the name of Myron Sharpe, "known as Mike," into a Hearing in 1954. At the time Sharpe was attending the University of Michigan. Other sources indicate that one "Mike" Sharpe was head of the Young Communist movement at the University of Michigan in that year. The I.A.S. Press has a pamphleteering and book publication and distributing division.

RUSSIA, its satellites and Red China are flooding the U. S. with their propaganda newspapers, magazines and pamphlets, principally printed in English. They maintain many operating firms in our country for their distribution. The two largest are Imported Publications and Products, Inc., and Four Continent Book Corporation, both in New York City. The United States is refused similar permission by the Red countries.

A former California Communist, James Tormey, has been elected Kings County (Brooklyn, New York) organizer for the Communist Party. He has been active in the Red ranks for over twenty-five years, mostly in union circles among longshoremen, steel and building trades.

Earl Robinson, alleged Communist, is directing a cantata, "Lonesome Train," with the approval of the Communist government in East Berlin. He was introduced on his first appearance by Hans Eisler, whom the U. S. indicted for espionage. Robinson has introduced his own songs into the production.

Communist Russia staged a 60th birthday celebration recently in honor of Ernest Hemingway, leftist American author. It was given in Moscow by the Soviet Union of Friendship and Cultural Relations and the Union of Writers of the USSR.

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It proves by the hidden pronouncements of the foremost Red leaders, that Communism has never been a "workers' movement" and is not a "workers' government," and never was so intended, regardless of the Communist propaganda to the contrary. (p. 7)

It proves that the movement was not, and is not a "proletarian" movement in behalf of the proletariat and for the annihilation of the "bourgeoisie" or "Capitalist," but is aimed at destruction of the great "middle class." (p. 17)

It proves that "co-existence" is but a sham

to mislead and catch off guard, non-Communist countries; (p. 10) that diplomatic relations are but Communist weapons for propaganda and espionage, and the means of peaceful aggression; (p. 13) that demands for "liberation" of colonies is a Trojan horse, and for the advancements of civil strife, leading to Communist annexations; (p. 4) that world trade is for political, and not for economic advancement; (p. 18) that disarmament and peace proposals are for the purpose of disarming the non-Communist world; that "democracy" and "People's government" are masks for brutal dictatorships. That socialization of land and property, the tools of production and the communication (p. 17) and education (p. 5) are in the interest of a self-anointed clique controlling the one party political system of Communism, enslaving the masses, under such dictatorship to the chains of Communist philosophy; that employment is free only insofar as one must work or starve, at the wage, and conditions, craft, and place, designated by the dictatorship. (p. 8)

Social security, as practiced under Communism is in fact a leveling and imprisoning tool of the dictatorship over the worker.

These and other facts of Communism are set forth in this 22-page document.

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